The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XVIII., No. 23. Whole No. 477.} NEW YORK, JUNE 10, 1899. {Price per Copy, 10c.

C.W. Daniels 1900 McGullagh Cottage

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VOL. XVIII., NO. 23 NEW YORK, JUNE 10, 1899. WHOLE NUMBER, 477

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT'S CHANGES IN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE order issued May 29 amending the civil-service rules had been expected for nearly a year, and as long ago as last October the National Civil Service Reform League sent an earnest protest to the President against the expected changes; yet if the order had been totally unanticipated it could hardly have stirred up more comment. The Democratic and most of the independent papers consider the President's action a "backward step"; the strictly Republican papers, those which comment at all on the order, either express regret, or point out particular features of the order which may result in improved service. The order removes thousands of places from the jurisdiction of the civil-service rules, and permits transfers in the service on a non-competitive examination—a feature which, some think, "throws the door wide open to the spoilsmen." Friends of the Administration point out that many of the places included in the order are those of confidential clerks, deputies, and men in like close relations with their superiors, so that the superiors will themselves see to it that the appointees are capable. The Administration's critics turn their attention to the fact that many of the offices in Alaska and the Indian department, which have already suffered greatly from the spoils system, are taken from the civil-service list. The order affects practically every department except the Department of State and the Navy Department, which are left untouched. Secretary Gage of the Treasury Department gave out a statement a day or two after the order was issued, defending the President's action. He said:

"The President has not made a change in the civil-service rules that was not urged by the head of the department concerned, and urged with satisfying reasons why the change would be beneficial to the transaction of public business. I believe that is true of all the departments. While I can not speak with authority of other departments, it is certainly true with the Treasury. No change was made in the civil-service regulations affecting the Treasury that we did not recommend to the President on our own initiative. The order is not yet well understood, nor have the reasons for the changes, which the experience of administration may explain, been comprehended by persons not close to the administration of public affairs. The only large class of places in the Treasury service which have been exempted are the deputy collectors of internal revenue, and politics has had nothing to do with that exemption. I have given that question the most careful study, and I do not believe it was either lawful or just to have the places of deputy collectors of internal revenue included in the classified service. . . . . .

"Another class of exceptions has been the private secretaries to certain bureau heads. The list is not a long one, and it is not the character of place which will be opened to political pressure. A man should be free to choose his confidential secretary, for in no connection does the personal equation, which is quite unmeasurable by the Civil-Service Commission, have greater weight.

"The exceptions in the Alaskan service have been made necessary by the great distance from Washington, and the time consumed in making certifications and appointments under civil-service regulations.

"The half-dozen exceptions in the mint service are of positions where the employees have extraordinary financial responsibility, and these exceptions were recommended by the Civil-Service Commission after a careful examination of the conditions.

"It should be noted that in the case of nearly all these excepted places, with the exception of private secretaries, it is provided that the person appointed must successfully pass an examination equivalent to the one held by the Commission for positions of like character. There is no letting down in the requirements for ascertained fitness, and in my opinion there will be no deterioration in the qualifications of people appointed.

"I do not regard the changes in any sense a step backward. The inclusive order of President Cleveland, bringing, as it did, every place to which appointment was made by the Secretary of the Treasury into the classified service, with the exception of his private secretary and stenographer, was too broad. I think it was generally conceded at the time it was made that it would probably be found too broad. It included in the classified service many places to which at the time no especial consideration was given, for it swept in everything. The decision to take out some of these places has not been hasty. The trial has extended now for three years, and the number of exceptions compared with the sixty-five thousand places that were included in President Cleveland's order relatively are few. It is a matter of great surprise and satisfaction that experience has not shown that the exceptions now made should be more numerous rather than so few."

The National Civil Service Reform League has issued a statement, in which it says that, after mature consideration, it regards the order as a backward step of the most pronounced character. The statement says that it withdraws from the classified service not merely 3,000 or 4,000 offices and positions, but, as nearly as can now be estimated, 10,109, and provides indirect ways for filling practically all the others without examination, by transfer.

A Favorable View.—"There is no question, probably, that the interests of civil-service reform have suffered in some ways from a too blind and headlong extension of its principles, and the feature that has been most frequently and severely commented upon is the including of so-called confidential positions among the others, in such a way that the head of a department has found it impossible to appoint his own private secretary, or a man in a position of trust, the assistant who should handle the funds. It

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is in these directions chiefly, as we understand it, that the operation of the civil-service law is amended by the present order.

"It is an unfortunate time for such a change, it will be said, particularly when the problem of governing the islands is just beginning to loom up; but if it is a wise order, the present is as good a time as can be found.

"It must be remembered that even in America the knowledge of government is a growth, not a lightning stroke, and that growth in human institutions is always a matter of experiment and revision."—*The Post (Rep.), Syracuse.*

President McKinley's Record.—"In a speech on the floor of Congress nine years ago Mr. McKinley said: 'If the Republican Party of this country is pledged to any one thing more than another it is to the maintenance of the civil-service law and its effective execution; not only that, but to its enlargement. The Republican Party must take no step backward.' In the St. Louis platform, on which Mr. McKinley was nominated, the Republicans renewed their repeated declaration that the civil service 'shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever possible.' Again, in his inaugural President McKinley declared of it: 'I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The best interests of the country demand this.' Nothing could be more deliberate, emphatic, and solemn than these pledges of the party and the President. In face of them the blow now struck at the civil service is indefensible, and admits of no explanation that will enhance the good name of the party or the dignity of the President."—*The Herald (Ind.), New York.*

The President Surrenders.—"The long-delayed order has been issued, and it has been received with sorrow by the true friends of the Administration and with unalloyed joy by every spoilsman throughout the republic.

"No detailed analysis of this order is necessary to demonstrate that it surrenders to partizanship and personal choice the essential principle of the merit system, which is that all offices are trusts, not for party, not for departments, bureaus, or chiefs, but for the Government and for the people.

"Admit the plea that there is a distinction between the service of a chief deputy and a second deputy, and you surrender the whole theory of the merit system.

"The plea that there is a difference between the services of a confidential clerk and that of an ordinary clerk is to put the chief of a department above the national service. It is to the United States of America and not to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Treasurer of the United States, the Controller of the Currency of the Treasury, etc., that the clerk, be he confidential or otherwise, owes first allegiance and loyalty.

"Faithful and devoted service to the republic and not to any individual or party ought to be the supreme test of fitness for office in any capacity.

"The pleas for the exemption of positions of a fiduciary nature from the classified service rest on an untenable theory. Ascertained fitness and special capacity for such services does not exempt the applicants for such positions from furnishing the requisite amount of bonds. The competitive examination as to capacity has to be reenforced by a bond that will protect the Government.

"The exemption of positions of confidence and trust from the classified service removes from the service the incentive of ambition to win promotion by capacity and honesty. It excludes the best positions in the Government employ from the rewards of merit and hangs them up as prizes for personal favors.

"In a few minor details the President's civil-service order may be justified by the 'exigencies of the service.' But in its general effect upon the civil service it must be regarded as a surrender to influences inimical to the national merit system.

"The President has mistaken the buzzing of the politicians in Washington for the wish of the people."—*The Times-Herald (Rep.), Chicago.*

To be Judged by Its Fruits.—"It is all a matter of spirit. If these modifications are made for good reasons not connected with politics, and can be applied without opening the door for the spoilsmen, they will justify themselves, even if they do violate our preconceived opinions of wise civil-service rules. But if Mr. Kerr and his Ohio friends have the correct view of the new rules, and they are the throwing down for political reasons of the bars which Mr. Cleveland put up, then they are a political blunder and a moral wrong. No matter what motives actuated successive Presidents in extending the rules, the rules as extended brought about a great improvement in the public service. The Republican Party and President McKinley accepted what had been done and promised to uphold it. They can not break those promises without discrediting themselves with the people, and those who proclaim the new order of the President's a concession to politics really represent him as breaking his promises. Yet they pretend to be his closest and most devoted friends. The modifications will be judged by their fruits, and if their first fruit is a season of joy for spoilsmen, there is too much reason to fear the final verdict will be that the tree was bad. But perhaps the spoilsmen's joy is premature and foolish. For the President's sake we hope it is. And we believe the President means it to be."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

Uncalled For.—"The Administration has been in office about twenty-seven months, and during all of that period, until the present, the President has not seen fit to issue an order depriving four thousand employees of the protection of the civil-service law. At no time was there in operation any law or rule restraining heads of departments from dismissing from office subordinates who proved incompetent, inattentive, or otherwise unworthy of retention in place. We may therefore confidently assume that the four thousand employees affected by the new order have performed their duties satisfactorily to their superiors, and with fidelity to the Government, and that the protection of the merit system is withdrawn from them solely because their places are required for purposes of patronage. Furthermore, the public has not heard of any general complaint by the Cabinet officers that the merit system is irksome, inefficient, or too binding. On the contrary, beyond a disposition to suggest more freedom in the selection of private secretaries and other confidential subordinates, the heads of departments have made no public criticism of the civil-service rules.

"There has been, however, a demand for a backward step in civil-service-reform policy. It has come from demagogs like Representative Grosvenor, who seek the repeal or nullification of the civil-service law, who scoff at the merit system, and who clamor for offices wherewith to pay their own political debts. It is the jobbing politicians who made impudent demands upon the executive for the degradation of the civil service."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

"There is little convincing of public necessity in the 'statement given out at the White House' in regard to the order which exempts the appointees to five thousand offices from competitive examination as to their merit and fitness and makes this number of deputy collectorships, deputy marshalships, and 'confidential' clerkships spoils of victory. The sole reason for the order is 'that the effort to enforce the civil-service rules' as to these offices 'has resulted in much friction and in embarrassing and irritating delays.' This is not merely unenlightening and unsatisfactory. It is, indeed, somewhat alarming. If the creation of a little 'friction,' the interposition of a few 'delays' are all that are necessary to secure exemption from the rules, how long will the other sixty thousand classified offices remain non-exempt?"—*The Press (Rep.), New York.*

"The triumph of the spoilsmen in this matter is not remarkable. What is remarkable is that the President should have thought a formal order of this kind at all necessary. He must be supposed informed as to the shameless and flagrant violation of the civil-service law in Oregon, as elsewhere, all over the country. Deputies of marshals and collectors have been turned out promiscuously and political appointees put in. If this has been done in defiance of law, why has the Administration condoned it? If it has been done in accordance with the law as it now stands, why is there necessity for an order exempting these places from the classified list?"—*The Oregonian (Rep.), Portland.*

"Mr. Cleveland's extension of the classified service just before he went out of office was unquestionably prompted by partizan considerations, but this fact does not in itself justify the modification. That can be justified only on the ground that the offices excepted under the new order should not be in the classified service. As to some of them this view can be successfully maintained, but it is doubtful whether it can be as to all of them. At

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all events, it is something of a concession to the opponents of the merit system for which the President must expect to be vigorously criticized."—*The Bee* (*Rep.*), *Omaha.*

"Now, as the crowning demonstration of the sincerity of President McKinley's inaugural vow, we have the release of some four thousand important federal positions from the protection of the merit system, and their distribution among the clamorous pap-seekers of the Administration party. It is the most shameful surrender to the spoilsmongers and corruptionists that has disgraced our political annals for a generation. What can we say concerning the pitiful plots and conspiracies of little local spoilsmen when their inspiration and example come from such an exalted station as the Presidency of the United States? It is incomprehensible that Mr. McKinley's reputation as a well-meaning executive can survive this latest instance of faithlessness to platform and personal pledges."—*The Free Press* (*Dem.*), *Detroit.*

SECRETARY ALGER FOR THE SENATE.

SO many false rumors of Secretary Alger's retirement from the Cabinet have been put afloat that the daily press was slow to believe a report circulated the third week in May that he was to be a candidate for the seat of Senator McMillan of Michigan, which is General Alger's State. This time, however, the report proved true, altho defective in one rather important particular. The original rumor had it that Senator McMillan, who wields great power in Michigan politics, would retire voluntarily in favor of General Alger, and General Alger seems to have so understood. Upon investigation, however, he learned that Senator McMillan will not retire voluntarily, and if he can help it will not retire at all. Secretary Alger announces that he is in the contest to stay, so that there is a prospect of a warm fight in Michigan which will interest the whole country. The new senatorial term will begin March 4, 1901, and the legislature which will choose the new Senator will be elected a year from next fall. The New York *Sun*, which stands close to the Administration, says of the outlook for Secretary Alger's retirement:

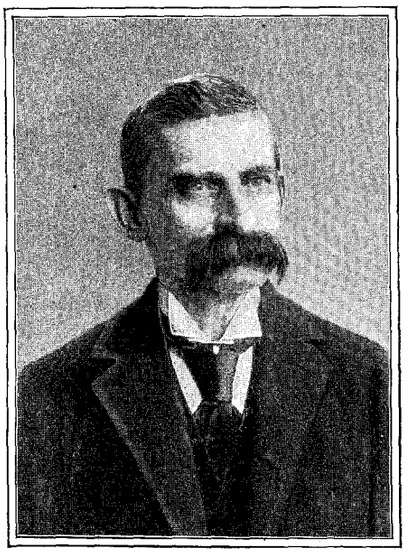
"Secretary Alger apparently has no intention of resigning from the Cabinet after announcing his candidacy for the Senate. . . . If President McKinley asks for Alger's resignation before that date he will get it, but those in Washington who are well informed as to the close official and personal relations between the President and the Secretary of War do not believe that the Secretary will be retired under fire. At one time, a few weeks ago, there was a movement on foot looking to Senator McMillan's appointment as Secretary of War, his place in the Senate to be filled by the appointment of Secretary Alger by Governor Pingree. McMillan would not consent, however, and so the plan, which undoubtedly would have been agreeable to both the President and the Secretary of War, was abandoned. It is not at all likely now that General Alger will leave the Cabinet unless he does so voluntarily for the purpose of furthering his own political plans.

"Secretary Alger said this evening that when he announced his candidacy for the vacancy created by the expiration of Senator McMillan's term he went into the race to stay, and he had not changed that determination and did not intend to change it."

Victim of a Trick?—"It begins to look as if Secretary Alger had been made the victim of a Heathen-Chinee trick in this Michigan senatorial controversy. If the whole thing turns out a bit of Ohio intrigue to get him out of the Cabinet by a side wind, it would not surprise those who know the school of 'smooth' politics in which, well, let us say, the President's trusted advisers have been trained. That Mr. McKinley has been consumedly anxious to get rid of Alger in some quiet way has long been clear. Reversing Burke's maxim, he has borne with crimes till they festered into inconveniences, and that Alger is now a positive political inconvenience to the President is obvious to the wayfaring-man tho an office-seeker. So, it seems, the Secretary was lured out to Detroit, fooled with banquets and adulation into thinking himself the favorite son of Michigan, and flattered into announcing that he would be a candidate for the United States Senate. Then snap went the trap. Senator McMillan, whom Alger understood to wish to retire, suddenly declared himself a candidate, and cruelly added that he was the McKinley candidate. Hence Alger's dreadful predicament. He is too far committed to the senatorial contest to withdraw except ignominiously. But, of course, McMillan will have all the patronage, and pose as the President's friend, and if Alger tries to pull a single wire, or use his department for his own ends, the impropriety of his remaining in the Cabinet will be brought forcibly to his attention. Already, in fact, Republican organs are telling him that the rules of the game now require him to resign. He may have such an old-man-of-the-sea affection for McKinley that he will decide to abandon the senatorship so as to cling to and down his chief; but the chances that he will soon throw up his position in the Cabinet are better than they would have been but for this new imbroglio. Certainly he can not stay there and fight Senator McMillan."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

A Michigan View.—"Any contest between Senator McMillan and Secretary Alger must necessarily be personal, because no other issue can be raised between them. Politically both stand for the same thing. Their political creeds are identical; their political methods are similar; they preach the same gospel, and practise it in the same manner. This is decidedly to Secretary Alger's disadvantage in a senatorial campaign in which Senator McMillan is his rival. If Alger represented a different force in politics, different elements, different theories of government and of administration, the personal equation might be eliminated from the problem. If the Secretary stood in national politics for the principles which Governor Pingree stands for in state politics—what they are, may heaven inform us!—a contest of some consequence to the State might be possible. But the Secretary stands for nothing that the Senator does not stand for. Both are thick-and-thin administrationists; both are intense partizans who support the Administration at all times and hope for the best. If

M. M. STEPHENS (DEM.),
Elected Mayor of East St. Louis for the sixth term.



THOMAS G. HAYES (DEM.),
New Mayor of Baltimore.

RECENTLY ELECTED MAYORS.

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Secretary Alger succeeded Senator McMillan he would perform his official duties essentially after the McMillan manner; follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, and so far as the character of his services was concerned, nobody in Michigan would know whether the State were represented by an Alger or a McMillan. . . . . .

"The one that has the greatest number of 'influential friends' in the State is bound to triumph; but there is no principle at stake which would make the election of one preferable to the election of the other. A distinction might be made in the matter of experience, and that would be wholly favorable to Senator McMillan."—*The Evening News* (*Ind.*), *Detroit.*

"The stories of political complications in Michigan are interesting. It is said that an agreement was reached some time ago through which Senator McMillan was to retire from the field as a candidate for reelection and leave a clear road for Secretary Alger. In this way Alger was to find a way to retire from the Cabinet without humiliation. But presently it was discovered that Alger had been coquetting with Governor Pingree, who has a small Presidential bee buzzing in his bonnet, and sometimes imagines that he may become a formidable rival to William McKinley for the Republican nomination. It is said that when Senator McMillan made this discovery he resolved to stay in the field as a distinctively Administration candidate, in order to head off the machinations of Pingree, and so notified Secretary Alger.

"And now, in spite of this notification, it is given out that Alger will be a candidate for United States Senator all the same, and will lock horns with McMillan.

"The queer thing about this situation is that a member of President McKinley's Cabinet should become a candidate for the Senate against a man who poses as the Administration candidate. Whether the stories of Alger's political alliance with Pingree are true or not, the secretary, by pitting himself against McMillan, virtually antagonizes the Administration of which he forms a part. This is an anomalous situation. Alger can hardly remain in the Cabinet and carry on a campaign of that kind."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *Minneapolis.*

"The issue now goes before the people of Michigan, but the progress of the contest and its outcome will be watched by the whole country, whose sympathies and good wishes will unquestionably be with Mr. McMillan. If the beef man could be dumped out of the War Department into the Senate at once, the general feeling might run the other way; but Mr. McMillan can not be disturbed until the end of his term, and Alger's term in the Cabinet will not end until the same time, so that there would be no relief to the country at large if the present incumbent of the War Office had a clear field before him."—*The Evening Telegraph* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

Trust Movement Checking Itself.—The very means which the trust promoters have been using to tempt unwilling manufacturers into the great combinations appears to have become a hindrance to further trust development. The manufacturers, it is charged, have been paid much more than their plants were worth, not in cash, but in trust stock; and this overcapitalization makes an immense spread of paper which will be dangerous in an adverse gale, and the investing public are becoming timid about risking their money in such unstable craft. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The experience of a distiller who was offered the cash value of his plant and an equal amount of preferred stock and an equal amount of common stock may be exceptional, but it is not at all uncommon for a manufacturer who enters a combination to receive in preferred stock the value of his business and an equal amount of common stock, the value of which, whatever it may be in the market, is a bonus.

"That this bonus was a potent factor in the formation of combinations is now proved by the fact that the difficulty in getting combinations financed is perceptibly checking the completion of the combinations. If ten men simply desire to combine their concerns in the interest of those obvious economies of a single management upon which promoters wax eloquent, very little financing is necessary. They have only to incorporate themselves and take their *pro-rata* shares of the stock of the new company, and the thing is done. But if in addition to $10,000,000 of stock for $10,000,000 worth of business they desire to get $5,000,000 bonus from the public, the transaction is more complicated. It is now becoming difficult, and that is delaying the completion of several of these corporations.

"Bankers are very properly growing slow about underwriting these concerns, and they explain that the public is slow about buying the securities. . . . We publish to-day a list of industrial combinations formed, or in process of formation, during May and their aggregate capitalization is about a thousand millions. Suppose the community has invested millions in these enterprises. Where are the additional millions coming from? The investing public can obtain the money only by disposing of other investments, or from idle funds that accumulated during a period when little money was invested. But the sale of existing investments also involves buyers and the use of capital, and the amount of uninvested capital accumulated during years of bad business must be of limited amount. These combinations during May follow the combinations that were formed so rapidly and that put such immense volumes of securities upon the market during the first four months of the year. It is not singular that the bankers that have undertaken to float these issues are complaining that the public is buying slowly."

ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

THE traces of ill-feeling manifest in the American and Canadian press the latter part of May, some of which were quoted in our department of "Foreign Topics" last week, are being modified as the truth about the Alaskan boundary dispute becomes better known. When it was rumored that Canada claimed Pyramid Harbor and would not submit the claim to arbitration, the papers this side the border were filled with such severe denunciation that the authorities at Ottawa and Washington allowed the long-concealed facts of the controversy to become known, for the purpose, it is thought, of allaying the ill-feeling. From the bits of information allowed to escape it appears that the difficulty over the boundary arises from the two ways in which Canada and the United States construe the provisions of the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 defining the frontier. That instrument contained the following provisions:

"Commencing from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island . . . the said line shall ascend to the north along Portland Channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56° of north latitude; and from this last-mentioned point the line shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the intersection of the 141° of west longitude," etc.

"Whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast . . . shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia . . . shall be formed by a line parallel to the coast and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

Canada claims that the ten leagues should be measured from the outside edge of the islands fringing the coast, while the United States holds that they should be measured from the coast line of the mainland. If Canada's claim is correct, the important towns of Skagway and Dyea and Pyramid Harbor will become hers; if incorrect, they will remain ours. It is said that Canada offered to compromise by taking Pyramid Harbor and a strip of land leading back to her undisputed territory; but as the territory in controversy has been in undisputed Russian and American control since 1825, the Washington authorities think that this justifies their refusal to permit even temporary Canadian occupation of any of it pending arbitration. The rumors of refusals to arbitrate are treated as preposterous both at Ottawa and Washington, and it is understood that differences of opinion relate only to the method of arbitration, not to arbitration itself. The newspaper rumors that England will refuse to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to permit American control of the Nicaragua canal, unless the United States accedes to the Canadian demands,

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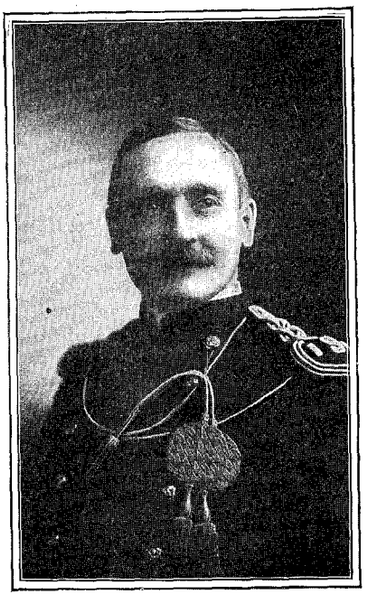
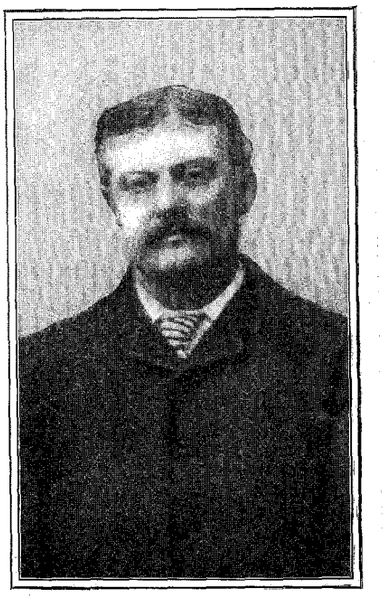
BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Governor-General of Puerto Rico.



MAJ. EUGENE F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.



CAPT. JAMES A. BUCHANAN,
Treasurer of the Island of Puerto Rico.

NEW COLONIAL APPOINTEES.

hint at a possible further complication of the case; and the tariff war on lumber and other Canadian products does not tend to increase international good feeling.

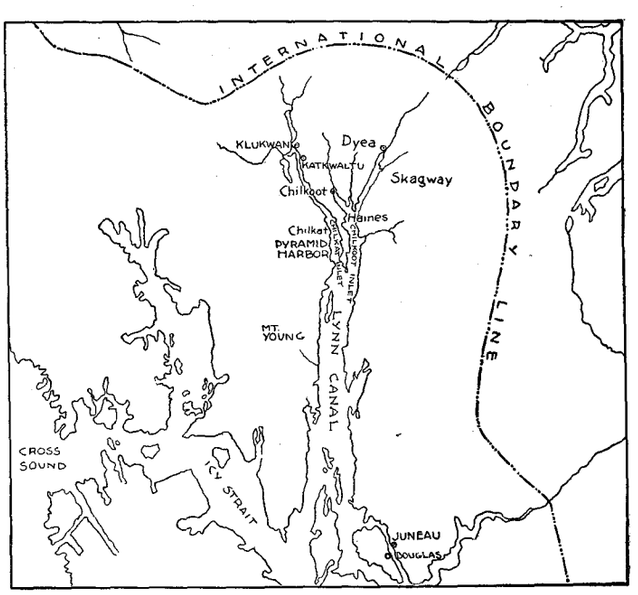
Intent of the Treaty Plain.—"For more than half a century after the treaty of 1825, which defines the frontier line between Russian America and Canada, the maps of all nations, including the British, set forth that line as we hold it to be to-day. What is still more noteworthy, the Dominion official maps themselves, for more than a dozen years after our acquisition of Russia's territorial rights in 1867, continued to mark that line as we mark it to-day. The first map anywhere to be found that departs from that line was, we believe, a Dominion map published in 1884, nearly threescore years after the Anglo-Russian treaty, and seventeen after our purchase of 1867. This was followed by another in 1887, making a still greater claim upon territory conceded to us by all previous maps. At first secure in our long possession, this endeavor to break into our continuous coast line attracted little attention, but the rise of the Klondike region in importance, and the fact that the Dominion claim was aimed at securing control of the entrance to the principal overland trail to that region, made the matter serious. . . . . .

"It is clear enough what the makers of the treaty of 1825 were trying to get at. They aimed to give Russia a narrow but continuous strip of main shore coast all the way down from the 141st meridian to the southern end of Prince of Wales Island. In the treaty occurs the phrase 'the line of coast which is to belong to Russia,' while the expression 'a line parallel to the winding of the coast' shows that the entire shore line was to be hers, with no suggestion of cutting through the winding anywhere from headland across to headland. Such an expression became the more necessary since the whole hinterland was Great Britain's, so that to give her sovereign rights here and there along the coast through not following its windings might break up the Russian line into disconnected bits.

"When Canada began to covet direct access of her own to the Yukon along this strip, her first claim was that the line should not run through Portland Channel, but through one west of it, called Behm Canal. This would take from us a large tract of territory, including two important islands. Next, some of her people insisted that she could construct a series of summits out of mountains scattered along the coast nearer than ten marine leagues, or, if she could not do that, that the treaty distance ought not to be measured from the coast of the continent, but from the outer edges of the archipelago which fringes it. Still others argued that the rule should be to jump from headland across to headland instead of following the '*sinuosités de la côte*,' as the original French of the treaty expressively puts it.

"Such are the efforts to depart from the plain intent of the treaty, which was to give Russia a belt of coast on the continent and hence to allow her to control the mouths of the inlets. Lynn Canal, as a glance at the map shows, is a most important highway, comstituting the water approach to the Chilkoot Pass and the Yukon trail. Canada's claim would transfer to her such important towns of ours in that region as Skagway and Dyea. It has been said that she would agree to compromise by the concession to her of a single port, Pyramid Harbor. To this, of course, we could not agree."—*The Sun, New York.*

We Ask Only Justice.—"The Canadian construction of the



MAP SHOWING PART OF ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Present negotiations with Great Britain center about Skagway and Pyramid Harbor, both of which are a long distance inside of the boundary line, according to American claims. Great Britain proposed the condition that Canada have possession of Pyramid Harbor pending arbitration of the boundary dispute. Skagway and Dyea she would recognize as American territory.—*From The Herald, New York.*

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treaty of 1825, says the Prime Minister, is that the boundary line should follow the crest of the mountains—that is, the mountain range—nearest the coast, passing over bays and inlets. Yes, that is our construction of the treaty, too; provided, as the treaty itself declares, that such a range shall be found to exist at a distance of not more than ten marine leagues from the coast. But as a matter of fact no such mountain range exists. The northern Coast Range, or Mount St. Elias Alps, stops at the Lion's Head, opposite Lynn Canal, and the Cascade Range does not begin until we get below the Skeena River. Between those two points there is no range parallel with the coast until the Rocky Mountains are reached, two hundred miles inland. If Canada wants to make them the boundary, we are not aware that any objections will be offered on this side of the line.

"But in case no range exists within thirty knots of tide-water, what does the treaty prescribe? Why, simply that the line shall be drawn parallel with the coast and at a distance of ten marine leagues therefrom. That is what Americans maintain, or, as the Canadian Prime Minister most happily expresses it, 'that the boundary line should be so placed as to place in American territory the strip of territory which was given to Russia by the treaty of 1825 beyond and above all headwater.' Precisely. The United States purchased Alaska from Russia, the whole of Alaska, and nothing but Alaska. The United States claims all that 'was given to Russia by the treaty of 1825.' It claims nothing more. It will be satisfied with nothing less. The Canadian Prime Minister admits that by the treaty of 1825 Great Britain conceded to Russia a 'strip of territory beyond and above all headwater'; that is to say, beyond and above such headwaters as Lynn Canal and Frederick Sound and Behm Canal. Does he now mean to say that the United States did not succeed to Russia's rights under that treaty? Or that what was without dispute conceded to Russia is not to be conceded to the United States? Really, without undue conceit, we think we may claim that the United States is just as much entitled to consideration as is Russia.

"The Canadian Prime Minister, moreover, makes reference to the Venezuela case as affording a satisfactory precedent for arbitration. Satisfactory to Canada, of course. We hasten to assure him it is equally satisfactory to the United States. The Venezuela treaty provides that fifty years' occupancy of territory shall constitute a valid title, not to be questioned by the tribunal of arbitration. If Canada—or Great Britain—will recognize as indisputable the title of the United States to all Alaskan territory occupied by Russia during the fifty years from 1825 to 1875, we shall be quite willing to submit the rest to arbitration. In that case the boundary line would follow Portland Canal, as the treaty says it should, and we should hear no more Canadian pretensions to the ownership of the Fort Tongass Peninsula and of Revilla Gigedo Island; and we do not think the claim to Pyramid Harbor and Juneau City would be seriously pressed. Yes; the Venezuela precedent would be satisfactory, quite satisfactory, eminently satisfactory."—*The Tribune, New York.*

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THIS MAN IS A REPUBLICAN. HE IS AGAINST IMPERIALISM, INDORSES THE ANTI-EXPANSION VIEWS OF GROVER CLEVELAND AND WM. J. BRYAN, AND DENOUNCES THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION. STILL, HE IS A REPUBLICAN.
THIS MAN IS A MUGWUMP. HE IS AGAINST McKINLEY AND BRYAN, PROTECTION, IMPERIALISM, WAR AND FREE SILVER.
HANTZ

PUZZLE—WHAT TICKETS WILL THESE MEN VOTE IN 1900?
—*The Record, Chicago.*

UNFAVORABLE ASPECTS OF PUERTO RICO.

THE descriptions of Puerto Rico which filled the newspapers and magazines last summer were of so glowing a hue as to lead many American investors and laborers into the conclusion that large returns were awaiting them there. The island was described as a "priceless gem," "an island of unlimited resources, teeming with mineral and agricultural possibilities," and "a grand field for American investment and development." To prevent further deception of this kind, Mr. Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey, who has thoroughly explored the West Indies, writes (in the June *Forum*) of the island's limitations. He says:

"First, it should be remembered that Puerto Rico is a small place, having hardly one twelfth the area of Cuba; and this fact alone limits its possibilities as a wealth-producing island. A glance at the physiography, which here, as elsewhere, determines the agricultural possibilities, will aid in understanding its capacity. Puerto Rico is mountainous; nine tenths of its area being composed of steep slopes, peaks, and ridges, which ordinarily would be considered unsuitable environment for man. Yet these mountains are exceptional, in that they are coated with a thick regolith (as geologists term the decaying superfice of the rocks), which is here of a rich and tenacious, clayey soil, permitting cultivation to the very mountain-tops. This soil is suitable for tropical upland products, such as the staple crops of coffee and tobacco, and provision products called minores in Puerto Rico, such as yams, sweet potatoes, manioc, plantains, oranges, and other vegetable foods, which afford the peasantry an easy subsistence. . .

"There are no vast plains in Puerto Rico, such as are found in our country and in Cuba. It is true that around the coast and along some of the streamways there are alluvial plains of limited extent, which locally may be considered of large area. But these do not constitute one tenth of the total. The whole island does not aggregate in area one third of the great central sugar plain of Cuba. . . . . .

"Puerto Rico is a wet island. We hear of a wet season and a dry season, of a wet side and a dry side. But these terms are merely local relatives; and they convey no meaning to the American mind. Within the island there are considerable differences of precipitation. The larger mountainous portion, which constitutes nine tenths of the island, is always much wetter than the coasts. The eastern end is not only wet, but literally saturated.

WANTS A CHANGE OF DIET.

THE DONKEY: "Oh, let up on that, Bill, and give me something else. You've been feeding me on that free silver fodder for the last four years, and I'm about starved."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

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the rainfall averaging 120 inches a year. To the westward this rainfall decreases less rapidly on the north side than on the south; hence the former is called the rainy region, and the latter the arid. The island is bathed in nightly showers of mist. Language can hardly describe the dampness of these daily showers and nightly downpours, to say nothing of the atmosphere, which usually is heavily laden with moisture. The sun weeps and the stars drop tears upon Puerto Rico; for often these showers make their appearance out of an almost cloudless sky. The south side of the island is commonly called dry; yet even there rain is excessive, judged by the American standard, altho irrigation is a necessity for certain tropical crops which can not live unless constantly watered. Upon this drier coast the roads are bogs and puddles for two thirds of the year; and, in order to prevent the hoofs of horses from rotting from excessive moisture, it is necessary to build platforms for them to stand upon. Yet, with all its dampness, the air is pleasant and refreshing; and the sensation of sultriness, which accompanies the low barometer-waves in our own country, is never experienced.

"The temperature of Puerto Rico is agreeable; but the conditions of warmth and humidity are conducive to the growth of fungi and bacteria.

"As the saying, 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' has not yet been incorporated into the otherwise rich stock of Spanish proverbs, the natives of the island are largely affected with tuberculosis and zymotic diseases, the possession of which does not bring pleasant contemplation to the American mind."

The population is already 230 to the square mile, and of the 850,000 about 500,000 are practically illiterate and will supply all the labor that can be needed. To the trade and laboring classes the island offers few inducements. There are as good (or better) tailors, hatters, shoemakers, and barbers on the island as in our own country.

Puerto Rico has but few natural resources other than agricultural ones. There are no mines worthy of serious consideration, and no minerals except a little iron. There are hardly any wild lands awaiting virgin cultivation. The island offers no opportunity to the boomer and the builder of cities other than the suburban expansion of those already constructed. It has an abundance of towns.

"Puerto Rico offers some few opportunities in mechanical development, principally in the line of improvement of transportation and sewage construction. Its cities are supplied with public buildings far more commodious and ornate than those possessed by most places of their size in America. Most of these towns are lighted by gas or electricity; and many of them are well paved or macadamized. Water- and sewage-works are needed in most places; but there is idle capital lying in the treasuries of many of the municipalities with which these can be built without necessarily giving Americans opportunity to invest in Puerto Rican interest-bearing bonds.

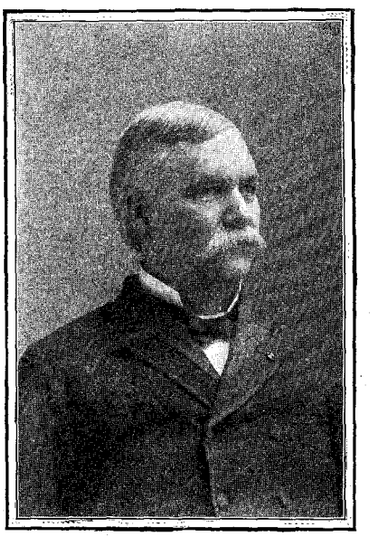
"While transportation and means of communication are sadly needed, the field is small. The railway system originally planned to encircle the island is but one fourth completed; but the franchise in equity belongs to the French company which was working under it when we took possession. The power of the system should be changed from steam generated by coal to electricity furnished by the unchained torrents of the island—which would mean just that much less market for the products of our American mines. There should also be electric trolley-lines throughout the interior, and railways in the principal cities. Perhaps one fifth of the mileage which now concentrates at Scollay Square, Boston, would suffice for the island."

Mr. Hill says that he does not wish to be considered a pessimist simply because he has followed his scientific duty in presenting facts. He sees a great demand for American genius and energy in the island and opportunities for profitable improvements, such as the construction of roads, bridges, and sewers, and sees a source of electric power in the unchained mountain streams; but he does not hold out the hope that any of these improvements would yield adequate cash returns in the near future.

Mr. William R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association of New York, who was sent to Puerto Rico to spy out the land, returned May 30 with a rather unfavorable report. He said that many of the articles which the Puerto Ricans use are made more cheaply elsewhere than in this country. He also finds that the tariff presents a serious problem. He is reported in the New York *Sun* as saying:

"In taking the island away from Spain, we took away a large portion of its markets and have not provided any substitute. In other words, under Spanish rule practically all the tobacco raised went to Cuba. Now that the Cuban market is shut off by the tariff and Spain has ceased to be a customer, there is no market in which the island's tobacco can be sold, as the Puerto Rican article is not known in the United States. This year the crop is about a third of the normal and some of it is not even being harvested. In the same way the coffee market has been seriously restricted. Puerto Rican coffee has always commanded high prices in Spain, but is little known in this country. The United States have generally taken a large part of the sugar crop, but there are certain grades of refined sugar which, prohibited by the tariff here, have only found a market abroad.

"The effect of the curtailment of these markets is to limit the purchasing power of the people, which in turn is felt in the orders placed for merchandise in this country. The crops form the basis of the island's purchasing power, as there are few manufactures. With no chance of extending the market for the crops, the prospect of extending American trade there is not a very flattering one. The present tariff is also operating against importations by placing heavy burdens on the importer. Under the Spanish tariff there were many concessions made in favor of goods bought in Spain, so that as far as Spain was concerned, there was practically free trade between the mother country and the colony. There are no concessions now of any importance in favor of any country, and a wall has practically been erected about the island."



GEN. DAVID B. HENDERSON (REP.), OF IOWA,
Probable successor of Speaker Reed.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

TESLA says he can signal to Mars. So can we, but the trouble is that Mars won't signal back.—*The Post*, *Louisville*.

TOMMY: "Paw, what do they put water in stocks for?" MR. FIGG: "To soak the investors with, my son."—*The Journal*, *Indianapolis*.

WHEN he insists that only honest men should hold office, Governor Roosevelt forgets how many offices there are.—*The News*, *Detroit*.

IT is noted that parties which can not possibly win an election are apt to nominate very good men for the various offices.—*The Ledger*, *Philadelphia*

IF all the donations now projected are carried through, Dewey won't need a home so much as a real-estate office and a department store.—*The Record*, *Chicago*.

WESLEYAN University is about to add to its equipment a liquid air plant, but as the product is not intoxicating there is no danger of the students becoming air-tight.—*The Transcript*, *Boston*.

A DIFFERENCE.—"Never mind," said Aguinaldo: "Napoleon met his Waterloo." "Yes," answered the Filipino leader; "he met it. He wasn't chased up and down several mountain ranges by it, as I have been."—*The Star*, *Washington*.

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LETTERS AND ART.

"THE KIPLING HYSTERIA."

IN the chorus of praise—one might almost say hero worship—which has arisen of late over the personality and writings of Rudyard Kipling, a strain is heard—just heard—from time to time from some far shore of criticism, in deprecation of this apparent extravagance. One of the persons to whom this "flatulence" is not agreeable is Mr. Henry Austin, a critic of considerable repute, who in *The Dial* (May 16) argues for a less turgid and more critical estimate of Kipling's claims to greatness. After speaking of the high claims of Tennyson to be the truest poet and truest representative of Anglo-Saxondom that has yet arisen, he says:

"We have recently been commanded by a storm of tongues to consider that the true poetic heir of Alfred the Great has arrived in the picturesque person of Rudyard Kipling. He has been acclaimed the laureate of the Anglo-Saxon race—which, however, as an ethnic entity has about as much vital value as Sairy Gamp's mysterious chum, Mrs. Harris; and a prodigious amount of hysterical and chimerical stuff has been written of him, and even to him, by disciples and imitators toward whom he doubtless entertains a feeling compound of *ennui* and contempt. To this hysteria of unreasoned admiration, to this toy tempest of flatulent adulation, the dangerous illness of this forceful and brilliant writer has naturally given increase. But already signs of a reaction are appearing. Trained minds are beginning to question the new gospel of poesy and morals, art and ethics, as enunciated by and personified in this immensely clever and uniquely interesting Englishman. Dr. Felix Adler recently, while cheerfully admitting the talents of Kipling, dared to denounce his teaching as a gospel of force, pernicious in the extreme and antagonistic to the true spirit of democracy and of civilization. It is not, however, with Kipling's jingoism and frank cynicism toward inferior races, as the apostle of force, of might against right, that literature is concerned, except inasmuch as these essentially pagan and very antiquated sentiments might be shown to affect his art."

As the writer in *The Dial* claims to be first of American reviewers to call attention to Kipling's powers as a composer of short stories, and to have consistently maintained this promise at a time when many critics, including Mr. Howells, denied it, he thinks that he can not rightly be accused of animosity upon this point. But as to Kipling's present realization of these early indications of power, he says:

"How has that early promise been kept? Better than most early promises, beyond a doubt; yet, while in the realm of the short story Kipling stands with Cable and Bret Harte, can he sanely be said to overtop them; and has he as a presenter of human character come anywhere near Thackeray or George Eliot—to say nothing of Balzac? Stress is laid on the extraordinary familiarity he shows with the technics and terminologies of different occupations and trades. But all that sort of stuff can be easily 'crammed.' Any first-rate journalist will turn out a story on a subject of which he knew naught forty-eight hours before, if he can get access to a good library or even mingle socially for a few hours with men who have the terms of that subject at their tongue's end."

"In the loftier region of poetry what has Kipling done to make him a laureate of the Anglo-Saxon race, even supposing there were such a thing? Can any calmly critical mind regard the 'Barrack-Room Ballads' as more than clever ephemeralities, destined not even to the same place in future literary estimation as Lowell's 'Biglow Papers' now hold?"

Mr. Austin admits considerable poetical merit of a certain bold character in other poems of Kipling's, such as "The Last Chantey" and "Mary Gloster," but places most of his verse on the same plane with that of the strictly minor poets of England and America. He continues:

"As to the much-lauded 'Recessional,' the sentiment, aside from laying claim to Jehovah as peculiarly the God of the English, is far healthier, saner, and more to the purpose of civilization, than much of Kipling's, who will seriously assert that so far as technic or style goes there are not a dozen Englishmen who could have put the case as well or better? Mr. Austin doesn't count for much, of course, tho that luckless official laureate has written some good verses; but, surely, Henley, or Rennell Rodd, has given earnest of better work than this. And if we may venture to consider critically that jingo jingle, 'The White Man's Burden' entirely apart from its horrible cynical indifference to the plainest facts of modern history, what can be said in defense of its style? Taking the same measure as that of Heber's noble hymn 'From Greenland's Icy Mountains,' to do which in itself seems like a covert sneer against the spirit of Christianity, the laureate of the Anglo-Saxon myth falls far behind the good, unlaureled bishop in technic, as any one can see by comparing the two productions. Heber's is double-rimed, flowing, musical; and without rhetorical inversions of phrase. It leaves on the inner ear of the mind, as on the outer, a sense of beauty as well as a sense of benevolence. Kipling's is calculated to make those who 'learn Messiah's name' learn it chiefly to curse with."

Must not a genuinely great poet, the writer asks, be at least a reflector, if not an inspirer, of the noblest passions of his time and of the unfolding spirit of the essential oneness of the race? The critic concludes with a picture of what he regards as the nobler ideal of man in his relation to his fellow men:

"How much nobler than anything Kipling has casually emitted in his glorification of force or his clanging apotheoses of machinery, British muscle and British trade, are these quiet lines of Rennell Rodd—a name dimly known to his own countrymen, and not at all to us! Singing to future men of Future Man, this poet declares:

'They shall build their new romances, new dreams of a world to be;
Conceive a sublimer outcome than the end of the world we see;
And their maids shall be pure as morning and their youth shall be taught no lie:
But all shall be smooth and open to all men beneath the sky,
And the shadow shall pass that we dwell in, till under the self-same sun
The names of the myriad nations are writ in the name of one.'

Not writ by the sword, O ye semi-civilized Apostles and Disciples of Force and Fraud, but by the pen. It is this lamentable large lack in the spirit, in the outlook and the insight, in the foresight, if you will, of the richly endowed man of talent, now recipient of so much loose laudation in American-speaking lands, which moves a warm admirer of his talent, and of all talents, to assert that, unless that lack shall be remedied, he has not the making of a great, enduring poet. That he may break away from false ideals, and renounce bad literary manners, remains a hope. He is yet gloriously young, and to youth all things are possible."

TOLSTOY'S DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

THE actual *modus vivendi* of Count Tolstoy and his wife has puzzled a good many people. They live in great apparent amity, and yet we are constantly told that Countess Tolstoy shares scarcely one of her husband's cherished views. If the illustrious reformer can not sit in his wife's drawing-room and see her pour tea from the samovar for her guests without feeling that she is violating what he believes is an important law against the use of stimulants, it would seem as if such primary and all-pervading disharmony of views would result in much bickering. However, we must bear in mind that Tolstoy is a man of perhaps as nearly perfect self-mastery as the world has seen, and that his wife, too, is good, sensible, and true, with the Slavonic, semi-Oriental spirit of exalted respect to the head of the house. No doubt, also, she esteems him for his genius and works. A rather different picture of their domestic relations from that usually given was lately drawn in an English periodical, *The Young Man*, by Count Tolstoy's late private secretary and present business manager. He writes:

"You must bear in mind that Tolstoy was married before he formed his present opinions. His wife is rich, and she by no

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means shares his views. She has, in fact, not the slightest sympathy with them. The countess figures in the society of Moscow, and lives as ostentatiously as she pleases, quite regardless of what people may think. She has with her, too, nearly all the children—only two out of the eight, both daughters, having any sympathy with their father. Soon after his marriage, Tolstoy made over to his wife the sole rights of certain books, which were then, and still are, of considerable value. Since changing his views, however, Tolstoy has renounced some of his earlier works, with which he does not now fully agree; and he has, of course, refused to receive any payment for his literary work. Once his books are published, they are common property, and anybody can print them. After his 'conversion' he applied this rule to all his old books over which he had control. His wife, however, declined to relinquish the interest in the works which he had given her, and she still receives money from these books, tho she knows it is strongly against her husband's wishes. That is the kind of treatment Tolstoy endures in his own home. It can hardly be called a home, in fact; Tolstoy is simply a guest in his wife's house. But he is devotedly attached to his wife, and he is always so perfectly contented that he forgets the little ironies of home life and the petty persecution to which he is subjected, and is quite happy. As wealth goes in Russia, the family are very well-to-do. They derive a large income from several estates in the possession of the Tolstoy family, and years ago Tolstoy made over all his property to his wife and children, each child receiving five hundred pounds a year, save one daughter, who refused it. She shares her father's views, which forbid the holding of unnecessary property and indulgence in luxury. Tolstoy himself has neither money nor property."

LOWELL'S BOYHOOD AND EARLY LIFE IN BOSTON.

IN a recent book entitled "James Russell Lowell and His Friends," Dr. Edward Everett Hale has given a charming account of a charming life, in which singularly fortunate surroundings and opportunities were united to create an ideal environment for a poet and man of letters. Lowell in later life, as critic, diplomatist, and representative American of the highest type, is familiar to us; but the influences which nurtured and brought into blossom this noble flower of democracy have never before been fully described.

At the time of Lowell's birth (in "Elmwood," Cambridge, February, 1819) his mother, a woman of remarkable moral and mental endowments, had lost her health through exposure while accompanying her husband in his travels in the Orient. Realizing that she had but few years to live, with notable good sense and foresight she placed the boy, from his earliest years, under the charge of a sister eight years his senior. The little child-mother, left with certain general instructions given her by her parents, used her delegated parenthood with an almost inspired genius. Says Dr. Hale:

"A daily element in the business was the little boy's nap. He was to lie in his cradle for three hours every morning. His little nurse, eleven or twelve years old, might sing to him if she chose, but she usually preferred to read to him from the poets who interested her. The cadences of verse were soothing, and so the little boy fell asleep every day quieted by the rhythm of Shakespeare or Spenser. By the time a boy is three years old he does not feel much like sleeping three hours in the forenoon. Also, by that time this little James began to be interested in stories in Spenser, and Mrs. Putnam [Lowell's sister] once gave me a most amusing account of the struggle of this little blue-eyed fellow to resist the coming of sleep and to preserve his consciousness so that he might not lose any of the poem."

The little pair got on admirably together during all the years of this unique relation, and their crystalline understanding was disturbed—for a moment only—by but one dispute. The matter in question was probably not a very serious one. Dr. Hale does not say what it was, only that their wills clashed for a moment:

"He was quite clear that he had a right to do this; she was equally clear that he must do that. For a moment it seemed as if there were a parting of the ways. There was no assertion of authority on her part; there could be none. But he saw the dejection of sorrow on her face. And this was enough. He rushed back to her, yielded the whole point, and their whole dispute was at an end. The story is worth telling, if only as an early and exquisite exhibition of the profound affection for others which is at the basis of Lowell's life. If to this loving-kindness you add an extraordinary self-control, you have the leading characteristics of his nature as it appears to those who knew him earliest and best, and who have such right to know where the motives of his life are to be found."

To the Lowell children the gardens of Elmwood constituted both a world in itself and a school of life, and to the open-air existence which they spent in them we may attribute the origin of that pleasure which Lowell always took in the study of birds, their seasons and habits, and the accuracy of his knowledge of trees and flowers. When the boy was sufficiently mature he was sent to a classical school in Cambridge kept by Mr. William Wells, and thence, in 1834, he presented himself for entrance to Harvard College, passing the somewhat strict examination with ease and credit. One of the great events of Lowell's undergraduate days is thus narrated by Dr. Hale:

"In 1836, when Lowell was a sophomore, Mr. Longfellow came to Cambridge, a young man, to begin his long and valuable life in the college. His presence there proved a benediction, and, I might say, marks an epoch in the history of Harvard. In the first place, he was fresh from Europe, and he gave the best possible stimulus to the budding interest in German literature. In the second place, he came from Bowdoin College, and in those days it was a very good thing for a Harvard undergraduate to know that there were people not bred in Cambridge quite as well read, as intelligent, as elegant and accomplished as any Harvard graduate. In the third place, Longfellow, tho he was so young, ranked already distinctly as a man of letters. This was no broken-winded minister who had been made professor. He was not a lawyer without clients, or a doctor without patients, for whom 'a place' had to be found. He was already known as a poet by all educated people in America. . . . But, better than this for the college, Longfellow succeeded, as no other man did, in breaking that line of belt ice which parted the students from their teachers. Partly, perhaps, because he was so young; partly because he was agreeable and charming; partly because he had the manners of a man of the world, because he had spoken French in Paris and Italian in Florence; but, chief of all, because he chose, he was companion and friend of the undergraduates. He would talk with them and walk with them; would sit with them and smoke with them. You played whist with him if you met him of an evening. You never spoke contemptuously of him, and he never patronized you."

In those days the opinion was still current at American colleges that John Harvard and other endowers of collegiate foundations had established institutions whose principal aim at least was study and the cultivation of a literary taste and instinct. If one had strolled through those academic shades about the year 1834, one would have been pretty certain to find that a group of undergraduates in college hall or at social gathering would not be breathlessly discussing the relative merits of Yale's or Harvard's or Amherst's half-back, or the last record made in the quarter-mile dash. Even the college journals were devoted to such things as literature in those days. Of the prevailing interests of college life in Lowell's time Dr. Hale says:

"Let it be remembered, then, that the whole drift of fashion, occupation, and habit among the undergraduates ran in lines suggested by literature. Athletics and sociology are, I suppose, now the fashion at Cambridge. But literature was the fashion then. In November, when the state election came round, there would be the least possible spasm of political interest; but you might really say that nobody cared for politics. Not five 'men' in college saw a daily newspaper. . . . Literature was, as I said, the fashion. The books which the fellows took out of the library,

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the books which they bought for their own subscription libraries, were not books of science, nor history, nor sociology, nor politics; they were books of literature. Some Philadelphia publisher had printed in one volume Coleridge's poems, Shelley's, and Keats's

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.
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—a queer enough combination, but for its chronological fitness. And you saw this book pretty much everywhere."

Elsewhere Dr. Hale says:

"I can not remember—I wish I could—whether it were Longfellow or Emerson who introduced Tennyson in college. That first little, thin volume of Tennyson's poems, with 'Airy, fairy Lillian' and the rest, was printed in London in 1830. It was Emerson's copy [still preserved, says Dr. Hale in a foot-note, in Emerson's library at Concord] which somebody borrowed in Cambridge, and which we reverently passed from hand to hand. Everybody who had any sense knew that a great poet had been born as well as we know it now. And it is always pleasant to me to remember that those first poems of his were handed about in manuscript as a new ode of Horace might have been handed round among the young gentlemen of Rome.

"Carlyle's books were reprinted in America, thanks to Emerson, as fast as they were written. Lowell read them attentively, and the traces of Carlyle study are to be found in all Lowell's life, as in the life of all well-educated Americans of his time."

Greek-letter fraternities were at that time forbidden fruit, but this made it all the sweeter. Dr. Hale, who himself is an honored son of Alpha Delta Phi, throws interesting light on early fraternity life at Harvard, particularly in the *sub rosa* chapter of Alpha Delta Phi of which Lowell was a member. He writes:

"At Cambridge, when Lowell became one of its first members, there was a special charm in membership. Such societies were absolutely forbidden by a hard-and-fast rule. They must not be in Harvard College. The existence of the Alpha Delta Phi chapter, therefore, was not to be known, even to the great body of undergraduates. It had no public exercises. There was no public intimation of meetings. In truth, if its existence had been known, everybody connected with it would have been severely punished, under the college code of that day. This element of secrecy gave, of course, a special charm to membership. I ought to say that, after sixty years, it makes it more difficult to write of its history. I was myself a member in '37, '38, and '39. Yet, in a somewhat full private diary which I kept in those days, I do not find one reference to my attendance at any meeting; so great was the peril, to my boyish imagination, lest the myrmidons of the 'Faculty' should seize upon my papers and examine them, and should learn from them any fact regarding the history of this secret society. But now, after sixty years, I will risk the vengeance of the authorities of the university. Perhaps they will take away all our degrees, honorary and otherwise; but we will venture. This very secret society, after it was well at work, may have counted at once twenty members—seniors, juniors, and sophomores. They clubbed their scanty means and hired a small student's room in what is now Holyoke Street, put in a table and stove and some chairs, and subscribed for the English quarterlies and *Blackwood*. This room was very near the elegant and convenient club-house owned by the society to-day, if indeed this does not occupy the same ground, as I think it does. Everybody had a pass-key. It was thus a place where you could loaf and be quiet and read, and where once a week we held our literary meetings. Of other meetings, the obligations of secrecy do not permit me to speak. One of my friends, the other day, said that his earliest recollections of Lowell was finding him alone in this modern club-room reading some article in an English review. What happened was that we all took much more interest in the work which Alpha Delta provided for us than we did in most of the work required of us by the college."

From this group of Alpha Delta Phi men were chosen the editors of *Harvardiana* for 1837–38, of whom Lowell constituted

MARIA LOWELL.
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one; and on this periodical he obtained the first elements of his training as a public writer. Lowell as a student was not an eminent success. Altho his innate ability was so evident to his classmates that they were as sure then as they might have been forty

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years later that in him was first-rate poetical genius, one who would be a leader in the literature of his time; yet it was impossible for him to finish his course without public disapprobation. President Quincy would sent for him periodically to administer what Dr. Hale calls "privates," and finally Lowell's indifference to college regulations brought academic chastisement. "He would not go to college prayers," says Dr. Hale. "We used to think he meant to go. The fellows said he would screw himself up to go on Monday morning, as if his presence there might propitiate the faculty, who met always on Monday night. How could they be hard on him if he had been at chapel that very morning!" Sad to relate, they were not forever to be thus propitiated, however. The sword fell at last, and Lowell was rusticated at Concord until Commencement. This meant no Class Day, no farewell suppers, and very hard study in what must have been the somewhat chilling atmosphere of the house of the Rev. Barzillai Frost. This gentleman, whom Dr. Hale describes as "having no sense of congruity," is the supposed prototype of Parson Wilbur in "The Biglow Papers." Here, with this reverend pedagog, Lowell read "Locke on the Human Understanding," and, far better, came to know Emerson well.

Lowell finally got back to college, however, in time to be graduated. His father was at the moment in Rome, and an amusing anecdote is narrated by a friend of Lowell's concerning the parental estimate of the son at that time. Dr. Hale quotes this friend as follows:

"Dr. Lowell had not received his letters from Boston, and I had mine; so I thought I would go and tell him the Boston news. I told him that the parts for Commencement were assigned, and that Rufus Ellis was the first scholar, and was to have the oration. But I told him that his son, James Lowell, had been rusticated and would not return to Cambridge until Commencement week. And I told him that the class had chosen James their class poet. 'Oh dear!' said Dr. Lowell, 'James promised me that he would quit writing poetry and would go to work.'"

James indeed soon went to work, but fortunately for us, as Dr. Hale remarks, he did not "quit writing poetry." He went to Boston, and identified himself with some of the many literary and political ideas which were beginning to ferment in the Boston of the forties. The writer says of this Boston:

"Here was a little community, even quaint in some of its customs, sure of itself, and confident in its future. Generally speaking, the men and women who lived in it were of the old Puritan stock. This means that they lived in the glory of God, with the definite public spirit which belongs to such life. They had, therefore, absolute confidence that God's kingdom was to come, and they saw no reason why it should not come soon. . . . With this sense that all things are possible to him who believes, the little town became the headquarters for New England, and in a measure for the country, of every sort of enthusiasm, not to say of every sort of fanaticism."

Anti-abolitionism especially prevailed, and the Bostonian of 1840 hated a "nigger" as cordially as his fathers in 1770 had hated the "lobster" or redcoat. The town is humorously described as a place "where you could go anywhere in ten minutes," a place where practically everybody knew everybody. Lowell studied law, but soon turned from this to more congenial literary pursuits. *The North American Review* had been founded a few years before, and Lowell associated himself with Sumner, Hillard, Longfellow, Felton, and Cleveland as one of the editors—all young men who, Dr. Hale tells us, were "favorites in the best circles of the charming social life of that little Boston."

It was about this time that Lowell first saw the lovely Maria White, who afterward became his wife. Dr. Hale relates some details of this first meeting:

"At the moment, I suppose, he did not know that they two should be one. Mr. Norton has hunted out an early letter of his [Lowell's] which he wrote the day after that meeting:

"'I went up to Watertown on Saturday with W. A. White, and spent the Sabbath with him. . . . His sister is a very pleasant and pleasing young lady, and knows more poetry than any one I am acquainted with. I mean, she is able to repeat more.'"

Lowell was himself inspired by her loveliness to the production of several sonnets which are worthy to rank with some of the finest of the "Sonnets from the Portuguese" as high examples of love verse. Among them is the sonnet "To M. W." and the one beginning "Beloved, in the noisy city here."

Dr. Hale adds:

"The truth is that their union was made in heaven, that it was a perfect marriage, that they belonged together and lived one life. She was exquisitely beautiful; her tastes and habits were perfectly simple; her education, as I look back on what I know of it, seems to me as perfect as any education could be. Among other experiences which did her no harm, she was one of the frightened girls who fled from the Ursuline Convent in Charlestown before it was destroyed by a mob in 1834. Her mother was one of the most charming women who ever lived. A cluster of sisters, of all ages down to romping little girls, young women of exquisite sensitiveness and character, and with such a training as such a mother would be sure to give, made the great Watertown house the most home-like of homes. In such a home Lowell found his beautiful wife, and they loved each other from the beginning."

THE JEW IN YIDDISH POETRY.

THERE are two distinct types of Yiddish poetry, according to Prof. Leo Wiener, and these two types are as far apart as the poles. One of them is Russian, pessimistic and painful to the core; the other American and as optimistic as a new-blown June rose. There is, of course, Ghetto poetry in all the great cities where Jews live; but it belongs to the one or the other of these two classes.

Professor Wiener, who is the instructor of the Slavic language at Harvard University, has made a comprehensive study of Yiddish literature, translating much of the best poetry and prose of Russian Jewish writers into English. He tells us that centuries of city life have entirely estranged the Jew from nature. On the other hand, his civil disabilities and oppression have led him to cling more closely to the Bible than was customary among other people. It was in the Slavic countries that the Talmud was rediscovered and given to the rest of Judaism. The Jews, and especially the Russian Jews, have developed in themselves a strong retrospective spirit, so that in the center of their intellectual horizon stands man in all his varying moods and vicissitudes of fortune. Consequently, quite all their poetry has a lyric tinge. Outside of himself, the Jew knows only his duties to God and his duties to man as flowing from his duties to God. Not finding himself a constituent part of a nation, having no union with his fellow men except that of religion, he could never rise to the appreciation and formation of an epic poem.

Professor Wiener quotes as follows what he says is the most popular song from Galicia to Siberia, written in Judeo-German:

"Behind Jacob's cradle there stands a clear white goat; the goat has gone a-bartering raisins and almonds. Raisins and almonds are the best wares—Jacob will study the law, the law he will study, letters he will write, and an honest Jew he will forever remain."

But commerce and learning are not for girls. The biblical injunction, "fructify and multiply yourselves," is constantly sounded in their ears, and family life is still invested with a special sacredness among the Jews. All these sentiments find frequent expression in their songs.

We are told that on account of the early betrothal of Jewish children, that romantic sentiment, known among Gentile people as love, did not exist. In the Judeo-German language, the language of nine tenths of Yiddish literature, there is no word for love. Since young Jewish men and women have come within the

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last fifty years to feel and understand this sentiment, they have been compelled to use the German word for love, "liebe." In consequence of this ignorance, the most prolific source of popular poetry has been denied the Jew. But the change of custom is fast introducing this romantic element into Yiddish literature everywhere. The songs of Jewish maidens are now often full of sentiment for the opposite sex, but it is still quite unusual to hear a Jewish man express himself to his sweetheart in sentimental language. He is still too busy for love ditties.

Marriage, we are told, is the end of a Jewish maiden's happiness, especially in a country like Russia. On the wedding day, the jest-maker, who is always present, singles out the bride and addresses her in these words: "Bride, bride, weep! The bridegroom will send you a pot full of horseradish and that will make you snivel with your very teeth." He follows this doggerel with a discussion of the vanities of life and the sacredness of woman's love.

But if men are less given than the women to romantic sentiment, they are not entirely devoid of the poetic sentiment. They join the weaker sex in rhythmic utterances, whenever they are stirred to it by unusual incidents that break in on their favorite attitude of contemplation and peaceful occupation. Such are the military service, mob-violence, riots periodically instituted against the Jewish population, expatriation, and the awful days of atonement. On these occasions, they rise to all the height of feeling that we have found in other national productions, and the expression of their attachment to their parents, wives, and children is just as tender and pathetic. The Russian Jew, being opposed to war, and having been forced into the ranks since 1881, has given expression to a great body of literature in both prose and verse of the most pessimistic character. Some of this literature is the most pathetic to be found in any language, the Jewish soldier counting as the greatest misfortune his enforced absence from his bride or wife. Some of the lamentations uttered read like the words of Job. Yet the Jew in the midst of his misfortunes often finds pleasure in whole-hearted laughter at his own weakness, and he ridicules the weakness of his ignorant and fanatical rabbi.

Following the Jewish emigrant from Russia to America, Professor Wiener tells us that the change in the tone of his literature is as marked as the change in his condition. There is, to be sure, the sweat-shop literature, almost as doleful as anything heard in Russia; but the prosperity of the Jews in New York and their freedom of expression as well as freedom of action have wellnigh suppressed the hopeless strain in their literature.

A EUROPEAN VIEW OF PEROSI.

IN the last number of THE LITERARY DIGEST we gave quotations from several American journals commenting on the production of Perosi's oratorio of "The Resurrection of Christ" in New York last April, and taking a rather depreciatory view of the young priest-composer's claims as a musical genius. The great musical centers of Europe, however—Rome, Paris, Berlin, and Dresden—have, almost since the first appearance of his oratorios, greeted them with what seems almost like an extravagant outburst of praise. It is interesting to learn from two French journals of repute what it is in Perosi's compositions which appears to them to merit the enthusiastic laudation which has been bestowed upon him. We first quote from a well-known French critic, M. Romain Holland, in the *Revue de Paris*:

"In eighteen months Don Perosi has undertaken the Herculean task of composing a cycle of twelve oratorios on the 'Life of Christ.' In this short space of time he has finished four: 'The Passion,' 'The Transfiguration,' 'The Resurrection of Lazarus,' and 'The Resurrection of Christ,' and now he is at work upon his fifth oratorio, 'The Nativity.' These works alone suffice to place him in the first rank of contemporary musicians. They are not without faults, to be sure. There are many grave ones; but the quality of his music is so rare, and, above all, the soul indicates itself with so much transparency, his work is so sincere, that one can not dwell upon the weaknesses. I would point out, however, the insufficiency of the orchestration. The young master should strive to make it finer and richer. Finally, there are some traces of poor taste, reminiscences of the classics which are the trespassers of youth. But age will correct all that. . . . . .

"Don Lorenzo Perosi is reminiscent of many styles, to be sure, and for this very reason he is entitled to rank with some of the old masters. He has brought to his work a certain purity of style, and a remarkably high ideal. I predict a glorious future for him."

M. Holland gives the following interesting account of Don Lorenzo's personal appearance:

"The Abbé Perosi, maëstro of the Chapel of St. Mark of Venice and director of the Sistine, is but twenty-six years of age. He is short, and has a very juvenile appearance. His head is a little too large for his body perhaps, but he has an open countenance, regular features, and a pair of remarkably intelligent eyes. He is very simple, with affectionate cordiality, and shows a modesty that is touching. It is interesting to watch him conduct his orchestra: his langorous gestures during the rendition of expressive passages, his naïve passion when the music becomes dramatic, evoke the remembrance of no less a personality than that of Fra Angelico."

Still another criticism appears in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* from the pen of M. Camille Bellaigue. After analyzing Perosi's chief oratorios, he writes as follows of "The Transfiguration":

"Between the first part, consecrated to the death, and the second, which sings of the resurrection and the life, the contrast is striking. The transition is sudden and electric, but all the more impressive for that. We are in the 'dawn of triumph,' and the prelude that announces it *is* triumphant. The music here is so beautiful that it tends to make one dream of the Madeleine of Titian, disheveled and tragic: again, it is the Christ of Rembrandt you see before you. It is not often that a musical work evokes such memories.

"The art of Don Lorenzo has nothing in common with what we call to-day the composition or the craft. He cares less for finish and detail, but he thoroughly believes in an artistic *ensemble*. He is more of an inspired artist than a virtuoso. This young priest has given us much, and he promises to give us more. I believe in the future of this young man, for he is profound and sincere. He has grandeur, and a purity of style that will never be corrupted nor abased. He is a man of sentiment, and he has the true emotional fire for things divine. He has youth, faith, and a respect for love. If he is all his country has said of him, if he has revivified music, then indeed is he a musician of genius."

Not all the European critics, however, take so favorable a view of Perosi's compositions. Indeed, according to the London *Saturday Review*, the most distinguished critics of the Continent disparage his work. The writer says (May 6):

"It would be an utter waste of time to enter upon any elaborate discussion of Perosi's music. Its advent here has been heralded by much too-previous paragraphing; but one can not help seeing that outside Italy it has succeeded nowhere. In the whole of Europe not one critic of the first rank has been found to speak well of it. In Germany it has been openly laughed at. . . .

Perosi's music is made up of scraps. Little phrase is thrown on little phrase without connection or any relevance; there is no steady onward movement, and certainly not the faintest indication of genuine development. There is a further point to be noticed. All the music is the same; it is as homogeneous as such a compound of irrelevant, meaningless scraps could possibly be. No matter who is singing, the same dull recitative is given to the voice, the same childish progression of harmony to the orchestra. Once or twice does Perosi attempt a melody, and then it is the commonest kind of Italian operatic melody, and it generally breaks down hopelessly after a few bars. . . . Nor is there any sign of an idea—dramatic or other—struggling to get itself expressed in spite of the lack of technic.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

TALKING OVER A BEAM OF LIGHT.

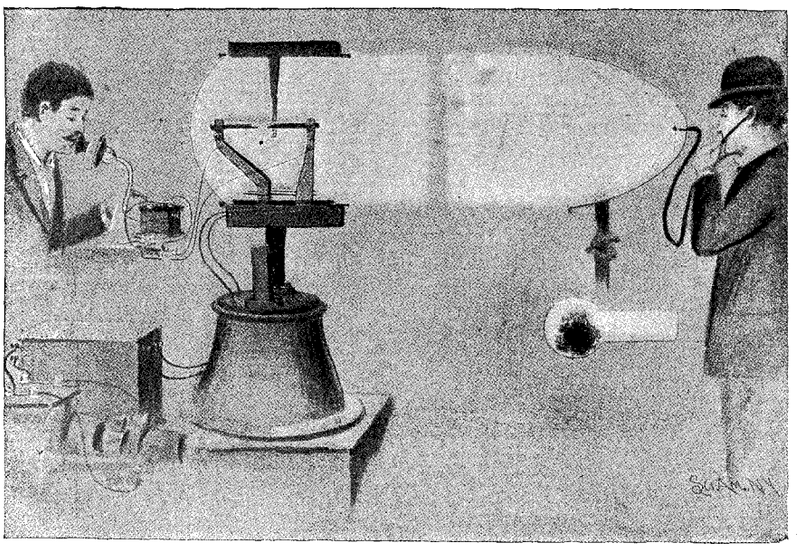
THIS feat, which is performed hundreds of times daily at the Electrical Exhibition in New York, has been spoken of as something new, but it is only the particular form of apparatus used that is of recent date. The photophone was invented by Prof. Alexander Graham Bell nearly a score of years ago, and it is this apparatus, in the improved form known as the radiophone, that is used in the exhibition. The action of all forms of the apparatus depends on the fact that a beam of light may be made to vary very rapidly in intensity, to correspond with the movements of a disk vibrated by the sound of the voice. Bell used as his receiver a cell made of selenium, a substance whose electrical resistance is sensitive to light, but the present receiver, due to H. V. Hayes of Boston, is a bulb containing carbonized fiber, which responds by expansion and contraction to all forms of heat-radiation. We extract the following detailed description from an account in *The Electrical Review*:

"A searchlight projector . . . furnishes the beam of light. Shunted around this is a specially constructed telephone transmitter, capable of withstanding large currents.

"When this is spoken into, its resistance is varied, the amount of current consumed in the arc and the energy of the projected beam being similarly affected. At the receiving end of the circuit is a large parabolic mirror, which receives the beam of light, or, rather, of radiant heat, from the arc projector and focuses it upon a small glass bulb containing some shreds of carbonized fibers similar to incandescent lamp filaments. To this bulb is connected an ordinary phonograph ear-tube.

"When the beam is concentrated upon the bulb the air in it is warmed through the absorption of heat by the carbonized fibers, and expands. With each variation of the intensity of the radiation which falls upon it is thus caused a corresponding change in the pressure of the air in the bulb, and in this way speech and other sounds are reproduced.

"In the apparatus at the exhibition the beam can be seen to flutter and alter when a note is sung into the transmitter. It may be remarked here that about a year ago Herr Herman Simon found that the arc itself can be used as a telephone transmitter or receiver, it being very sensitive to variations in the external air pressure, and also variable in size with variations of the feeding current."



THE RADIOPHONE. A NEW FORM OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Speaking of this device, *The Scientific American*, from which we also reproduce the accompanying illustration, calls is "a new form of wireless telegraphy" and thus describes its results:

"At the time we heard it a cornet was playing in front of the transmitter; the notes came out clear and distinct in the parabolic receiver about 350 feet distant, and about one third as strong in volume as the sound heard in the ordinary electric telephone receiver. The fluctuation of the temperature of the fiber in the bulb due to the variable impinging heat-waves causes like fluctuations of the volume of air in the bulb which acts upon the drum of the ear. The light is only projected for brief intervals at a time, as a continuous heating of the carbonized fiber reduces the sound. The instruments are placed in the regulation telephone booths, one side of the booth being partly open to allow the electric-light beam to freely pass. It is said that signals and speech have been transmitted a distance of two miles, from a vessel to the shore, by means of larger and more powerful search-lights."

This last sentence suggests an important practical use for the instrument. Of this an editorial writer in *Electricity*, May 24, says:

"The radiophone is still in the experimental stage, and it yet remains to be determined how far human speech can be transmitted by this method. It is said, however, that in some experiments conducted at Boston by Mr. Hayes he succeeded in transmitting Morse signals a distance of two miles. In just what way such an invention could be made commercially valuable when perfected is at the present time hard to say, but it would most likely be found well adapted to the needs of the merchant marine where no uniform method of night signaling exists."

IS SMOKELESS POWDER RELIABLE?

A RECENT fatal accident in testing a gun with smokeless powder at Sandy Hook has caused much discussion, and some people have concluded from it rather hastily that all smokeless powder is dangerous and that we ought to go back to the old-fashioned smoky kind. In an editorial on the subject *The Scientific American* (May 27) asserts that there are dangerous irregularities in the action of all forms of gunpowder, and that it is unscientific to condemn a whole type on account of one accident. The writer further charges our War Department with being prejudiced against smokeless powder and with thereby falling behind in the progress of military science. After quoting a report that the Department has cancelled all orders for smokeless powder on account of the accident, he goes on to say:

"If this be the case, the responsible authorities must have been in a state bordering upon panic, and the War Department, surely, is the last quarter in which a panic should be possible. . . . . .

"It is an open secret that the War Department has been prejudiced, or, shall we say, ultra-conservative, in its attitude toward this supreme military question; and in its investigation of this, the first actual catastrophe due to the new propellant, it should guard against jumping to hasty conclusions, or being influenced by preconceived ideas. Conservatism is an excellent quality in the abstract, and there are certain spheres of activity in which we can not well have too much of it. But the field of artillery and explosives is certainly not one of these; and it is a question whether it was on the determination of our experts to take no risks and make no mistakes that placed the country in the serious plight as to powder in which it was found at the opening of the Spanish war.

"Official conservatism—the determination not to imperil expert reputation by risky but none the less imperative experimental

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work—is responsible for many of the fatalities at Santiago and in the Philippines. Surely, in our experimental work we could have afforded to burst an occasional gun or wreck a powder factory, if by such work the 20- or 30-per-cent. increase in our dead and wounded due to telltale brown powder would have been avoided. And that it could have been avoided the official despatches only too clearly show."

After quoting records of abnormal variations of pressure obtained with the old prismatic brown powder generally in use before the advent of the smokeless varieties, the writer says:

"Evidently occasional irregularity in pressures is not confined to powders of the smokeless kind, and in view of the general excellence and uniformity of the results obtained with our smokeless powder, we can not but feel that any determination to stop the introduction of an up-to-date propellant into our service is greatly to be deplored. . . . The possible causes of abnormal pressure have been investigated and are in a fair way to become definitely known. Here, by the way, is one of the most promising and alluring fields for further investigation of which we know."

BRAIN TELEGRAPHY.

THE success of recent experiments in wireless telegraphy has brought to the front the believers in telepathy or thought-transference, who are anxious to know why the human brain may not send out ether-waves just as well as a Marconi transmitter. An example of the ideas of such persons is shown in the following communication to *The Nineteenth Century* by James Knowles. Says Mr. Knowles:

"Signor Marconi has proved to the whole world that, by the use of his apparatus, messages can be passed through space, for great distances, from brain to brain in the entire absence of any known means of physical communication between two widely separated stations.

"To explain, or even to express, the *modus operandi* of what occurs it is necessary, in the present state of science, to assume the existence of that 'ethereal medium' pervading space which has become for many reasons an indispensable scientific assumption, and also the existence of movements, tremors, or waves of energy propagated through the ether, from the generating to the receiving station. . . . . .

"Now if a small electric battery can send out tremors or waves of energy which are propagated through space for thirty miles or more, and can then be caught and manifested by a sensitive mechanical receiver, why may not such a mechanism as the human brain—which is perpetually, while in action, decomposing its own material, and which is in this respect analogous to an electric battery—generate and emit tremors or waves of energy which such sensitive 'receivers' as other human brains might catch and feel, altho not conveyed to them through the usual channels of sensation? Why might not such a battery as, say, the brain of Mr. Gladstone radiate into space, when in action, quasi-magnetic waves of influence which might affect other brains brought within the magnetic field of his great personality, much as the influence of a great magnet deflects a small compass needle? Many men (some perhaps of Mr. Gladstone's own colleagues) would admit their experience of such a quasi-magnetic force in his case, a predisposing and persuasive influence quite apart from and independent of the influence of spoken words."

Mr. Knowles restates a theory of brain waves which he first made public in a communication to *The Spectator* in 1869, and which, he thinks, serves to connect closely the phenomena of telepathy, as they are asserted to exist by those who believe in them, and those of the recently discovered electromagnetic radiation. His hypothesis, which he admits is a very crude one, is as follows:

"Let it be granted that whensoever any action takes place in the brain, a chemical change of its substance takes place also; or, in other words, an atomic movement occurs; for all chemical change involves—perhaps consists in—a change in the relative positions of the constituent particles of the substance changed.

"An electric manifestation is the likeliest outcome of any such chemical change, whatever other manifestations may also occur.

"Let it be also granted that there is, diffused throughout all known space, and permeating the interspaces of all bodies, solid, fluid, or gaseous, an universal, impalpable, elastic 'ether,' or material medium of surpassing and inconceivable tenuity.

"The undulations of this imponderable ether, if not of substances submerged in it, may probably prove to be light, magnetism, heat, etc.

"But if these two assumptions be granted—and the present condition of discovery seems to warrant them—should it not follow that no brain action can take place without creating a wave or undulation (whether electric or otherwise) in the ether; for the movement of any solid particle submerged in any such medium must create a wave?

"If so, we should have as one result of brain action an undulation or wave in the circumambient, all-embracing ether—we should have what I will call brain-waves proceeding from every brain when in action.

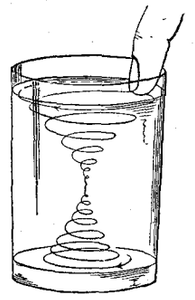
"Each acting, thinking brain then would become a center of undulations transmitted from it in all directions through space. Such undulations would vary in character and intensity in accordance with the varying nature and force of brain actions; *e.g.*, the thoughts of love or hate, of life or death, of murder or rescue, of consent or refusal, would each have its corresponding tone or intensity of brain action, and consequently of brain-wave (just as each passion has its corresponding tone of voice).

"Why might not such undulations, when meeting with and falling upon duly sensitive substances, as if upon the sensitized paper of the photographer, produce impressions, dim portraits of thoughts, as undulations of light produce portraits of objects?"

The application of such a theory to the explanation of various dreams, ghost-stories, etc., and to many of the phenomena of hypnotism is obvious, and Mr. Knowles makes it specifically in the case of some well-known stories of the kind. Of his hypothetical brain-wave the writer says, in closing:

"It will but be a vague, dim way, at the best, of communicating thought, or the sense of human presence, and proportionally so as the receiving brain is less and less highly sensitive. Yet, tho it can never take the place of rudest articulation, it may have its own place and office other than and beyond speech. It may convey sympathies of feeling beyond all words to tell—groanings of the spirit which can not be uttered, visions of influences and impressions not elsehow communicable, may carry one's living human presence to another by a more subtle and excellent way of sympathy."

A Waterspout in a Tumbler.—The following experiment showing how a waterspout is formed at sea is due to M. Loguers. A description by M. de Vigny is thus translated in *Popular Science News:* "On the bottom of a tall tumbler, or, better, of a cylindrical glass jar, is spread a layer of some colored syrup, such as red currant. The glass is then carefully filled with water, so as not to disturb the layer. If a finger-tip or the bowl of a teaspoon is dipped into the water and rotated slowly and gently for about ten seconds, the syrup will be seen to swell and raise itself in the shape of a cone, whose apex is prolonged upward into a slender, flexible column, until it coalesces with the downward pointing apex of another cone formed at the surface of the water by the rotary movement. Both cones will revolve spirally in the same direction (see figure), and will shift their positions together. If, instead of syrup, small pieces of sugar are strewn on the bottom of the glass and allowed to melt, the remaining particles will be sucked up by the mimic waterspout as far as the thinnest portion of the connecting column, and thrown forcibly outside the vortex. The lower cone will revolve a great deal faster than the upper one, and it is also much smaller. Beside this principal waterspout, others still more diminutive will be produced, whose lower cones are almost invisible, the points of the upper cones rapidly



WATERSPOUT IN A GLASS OF WATER.

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descending to meet the former at less than an inch above the bottom layer. This represents accurately what takes place when two aerial currents come together from opposite directions in the upper strata of the atmosphere, and impart a rotary motion to the latter. Smaller cones may also be set whirling on the surface below, where the air is denser, and they will move much more rapidly than the upper cones—which explains the tremendous velocity of the wind under these conditions, surpassing as it does that of the most violent storms moving only in a straight line."

A NEW DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.

THE dirigible balloon of Dr. K. I. Danilewsky, of Kharkov, Russia, is described by Herbert C. Fyfe in *The Strand Magazine* under the title "The Newest Flying-Machine." All forms of balloons and aeroplanes are alike "flying-machines" to the journalist, but perhaps the title may be pardoned in the present instance, for Dr. Danilewsky's balloon is steered and to a certain degree propelled by what he calls "wings." Says Mr. Fyfe:

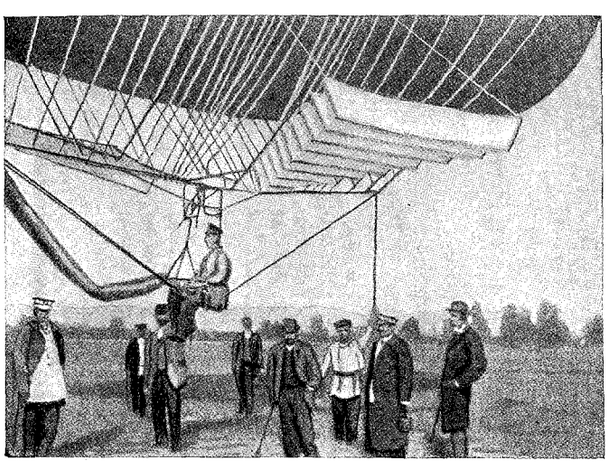
"Altho Dr. K. I. Danilewsky does not pretend to have completely solved the question of aerial navigation, he has undoubtedly gone farther than any one else in the construction of a balloon which can be steered with perfect ease in any required direction without the aid of engine or screw.

"Those who build flying-machines may be divided into three classes. First, there are those who believe that the coming airship will be in the nature of the present-day balloon, *i.e.*, a substance filled with gas and lighter than the air it displaces in the course of its travels; their object is to find some means or other by which it will be possible to guide the balloon in any required direction, and even to force it against the wind. Innumerable 'dirigible balloons' have from time to time been proposed, and many have been constructed. . . . . .

"Secondly, there are those who pin their faith in machines heavier than the air, propelled by steam, electricity, or liquid fuel. The experiments of Langley, Maxim, and others will be familiar to most readers; it must suffice to say that no aerial machine of this sort has yet ascended with a passenger inside.

"The third class are those who seek to unravel the problems of the air by the construction of gliding apparatus in which they place themselves, and, putting off into the air from an elevation, endeavor to reach the ground in safety. The best known in this line is Mr. Pilcher. Herr Lilienthal, it will be remembered, lost his life while attempting a flight."

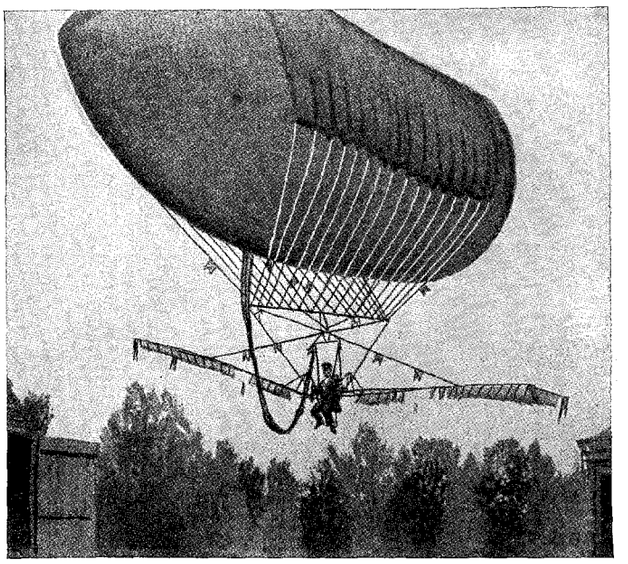
The principle of Dr. Danilewsky's device, which belongs in class first of the above catalog, is that of exactly balancing a



READY TO START.

man's weight by a balloon, leaving him free to steer or propel himself by exerting his own strength. The construction of the inventor's balloon and of the "wings" with which he steers and moves it, can be seen from the illustrations. He believes that he has accomplished the following results, as stated in his own words:

"1. The machine enables us, in the simplest manner possible, to ascend easily to any given height, and to descend safely *an*



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unlimited number of times, without throwing out any ballast or letting out the gas.

"2. It enables us to actively direct the machine in calm weather in any required direction.

"3. When a fair wind comes we are enabled to make full use of it.

"4. The machine once being loaded we can use it daily and hourly for eight or nine days.

"5. What I consider as a matter of great importance is the cheapness of the machine, its safety in flying, and the extreme simplicity of its construction, so that any mechanic can make one on the same model."

As to flying against the wind, the inventor says that this can not yet be done. He says:

"Such an apparatus can not be produced nor can the solution of the question of flight and suspension in the air be arrived at by the effort of one man and a few experiments, but by hundreds of people and tens of thousands of experiments. The man who attempts to make a flying-machine is regarded (in Russia at least) with distrust, and he finds most people opposed to his ideas. I feel, however, convinced that such a machine must come, and every year we are nearer to the desired end."

The records of a large number of ascents, as given by Mr. Fyfe, show that Dr. Danilewsky's claims are quite justified. In conclusion the writer says:

"At the close of a lecture before the Congress of Naturalists and Physicians at Kieff, Dr. Danilewsky spoke as follows:

"'What is the conclusion we can arrive at after all has been said? There can be only one conclusion: that we are near the *practical* solution of the great problem of a man being able to fly.'

"*How* near, the reader can form his own opinion from the photographs shown in these pages, which depict the machine in various stages of actual flight. The inventor, in his modesty, rather understates his case. He might have justly claimed that the problem is already solved."

The Brain of Helmholtz.—The brain of Helmholtz, the distinguished German physicist, was measured and examined carefully by Hausemann, of the University of Berlin, who describes the results in the *Zeitschrift für Psychologie*. He finds that "the circumference of the skull was 55 centimeters [21.6

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inches], its width 15.5 centimeters [6.1 inches], and its length 18.3 centimeters [7.2 inches]; the cephalic index is thus 85.25, which represents a long head. The dimensions of the head are nearly the same as for Bismarck, and a little smaller than for Wagner. The weight of the brain was found to be 1,700 grams [54 ounces] with the blood, and 1,440 [46 ounces] without, which is 100 grams more than the average. It is now generally believed that the weight of the brain is by itself no indication of mental capacity, the pattern of the convolutions being of greater importance. With Helmholtz these were particularly deep and well marked."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CRIME.

IN a book bearing this somewhat comprehensive title, Professor Lombroso, the celebrated Italian criminologist, replies to some of the numerous criticisms that his previous works have evoked, and endeavors to extend and systematize further his theory of criminology. Far from instilling pessimistic ideas, he says, his school of thought is really the only one that furnishes any scientific method of preventing or remedying crime. From a French translation of Lombroso's preface, published in the *Revue Scientifique* (May 13), we give the following paragraphs in which the author explains his position:

"Our school is accused of having overlooked the study of the economic and social causes of crime, and of not having been able to suggest any remedy, thus giving over the delinquent to his fate, as a consecrated victim, and abandoning humanity to his atavistic ferocity. . . . But it is not right to condemn a school because it has brought to light a fact, and the truth is that while other scientists have not proposed any efficacious means of preventing crime except the cruel and sterile empiricism of prisons and deportations, and while the most practical peoples have reached good results only sporadically and after contradictory experiments, my school has inaugurated a whole new system for foreseeing crime by the study of its causes and by basing action on its indications.

"In the first place, the distinction between the criminaloid, the criminal of occasion, the criminal of passion, and the hereditary criminal, and the precise statistical study of the most powerful causes of crime indicate to us with exactitude the personalities on which we can direct our cures and the most powerful means for succeeding.

"Certainly for the hereditary criminal there is only one sporadic form of treatment—what I have called symbiosis or the canalization of crime, in which we strive to utilize its bad tendencies in honest directions. But efforts of this kind can be only individual, and even if they were not the result would be altogether problematic.

"We can treat criminaloids in quite a different way, for they have not such deeply rooted tendencies to evil. We must begin in early youth by what I have called 'moral nursing,' taking young criminals from the influence of bad parents and bad localities and dispersing them in farms and colonies.

"Here legislation and the influences of environment have great importance . . . altho direct preventive and repressive measures do not always suffice. . . . One difficulty is that almost all physical and moral causes of crime are double-faced. Thus there are crimes favored by density of population, such as rebellion; but there are others favored by sparseness, such as brigandage. So some crimes are provoked by poverty, others by extreme wealth. The same contradiction is observed when we pass from one country to another; thus, homicide in Italy diminishes with density and wealth, while in France it increases—a fact that is explained by the influence of alcoholism and foreign immigration. So religion, which with Protestants seems to prevent crime, increases it in Catholic countries, or at all events allows it to increase. Education, too, which prevents such crimes as murder, assault, etc., seems in many cases . . . to favor forgery, false witness, and political crime.

"The difficulty increases because, even if we have discovered opportune means of altering the environment, it is not always easy to apply them. For example, we might counteract the dangerous influence of high temperature on crime . . . if we could give the entire population cold baths, as was done in ancient Rome.

"The statesman who desires to prevent crime must thus not be one-sided. He should understand the dangerous tendencies of both poverty and riches, of ignorance and education, etc. To follow the straight path amid such contradiction the only safe guide is the study of the criminal and of the causes of crime.

"We may thus understand the uncertainty and embarrassment to which statesmen are exposed by these contradictions; and we can see that those whose aim and ideal is to be always law-making find it the easiest thing to change a few pages of the penal code; and we may comprehend, too, how it is that imprisonment, the worst of all remedies (if we may not call it a poison rather than a remedy) is always applied as the simplest and most practical of the means of safety."

In conclusion Professor Lombroso reminds us that altho some of the reforms that he has urged on scientific grounds, such as truant schools, inebriate asylums, etc., have already been adopted on other grounds in some countries, these are but oases in a desert. They are unsystematic, altho steps in the right direction. He ends his preface thus:

"What we must now do is to compute and systematize them according to the data of biology and sociology, by giving them a solid scientific basis. I endeavor to do this in my book."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Glass-Making by Electricity.—The electric furnace is used in glass manufacture by a process invented by Kroll, of Cologne. From a description in *L'Electricien* the following is abstracted by *The Electrical Review* (May 17): "It is said that excellent results have been obtained. An economy of as much as 60 per cent. in coal is claimed, and it is said that the electric furnace heats the ingredients contained in the glass crucible without danger of spoiling the products with particles of coal and cinders. At the same time the heat required for melting the same quantity of glass is much less when it is generated within the crucible itself than when it is applied externally, and the men engaged around the furnace can approach the mass of melted glass without danger of being burned. It is said that a mass of glass requiring 30 hours to melt in the ordinary furnace can be reduced to the liquid state in 15 minutes by the electric furnace. On this account the large pots used in ordinary glass furnaces are unnecessary, and small crucibles of carbon, containing from 40 to 50 pounds of raw materials of glass, are found to be quite satisfactory. Another point of importance is that the work can be commenced or stopped at any time without serious loss, and work on nights, Sundays, etc., is thus rendered unnecessary."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

ELECTRICITY FOR INSECT BITES.—"Dr. Friedländer, of Wiesbaden," says *Electricity*, "recommends galvanism to relieve the pain and irritation and to reduce the swelling caused by the bites of insects. The negative electrode is placed over the seat of the sting. It is effective in the case of gnat and wasp stings, and would probably also be of service in poisoning by the stings of tropical insects."

"ENGLISH medical authorities," says *The Western Electrician*, May 13, "are seriously considering the suggestion that disease may be spread through electric conduits. It seems that a correspondent to *The Lancet* has pointed out that in the town where he lives the main cable supplying current is laid in a four-inch pipe beneath the street sidewalk, with branch pipe for house connections, the ends of which are left open. The higher temperature inside the houses induces an indraft of air by these open pipes, and, as different houses vary in temperature and these pipes form a direct communication from house to house, it is declared that a circulation is set up between the houses, the current of air varying in velocity according to the range of temperature. In the case of houses warmed throughout by a hot-water system, the temperature may be 25 degrees higher than the external air, a condition which would cause an influx of air of sufficient velocity to blow out a candle flame. In this way, it is contended, the air of a house where infectious disease is present might easily be drawn into other houses with serious results. The conveyance of smallpox by aerial agency is established, and it is conceivable that it could be conveyed from one house to another in the manner suggested. There is also the possibility of other contagious diseases being spread in the same way. The exercising of a greater degree of care in plugging the house terminals of the conduits is suggested as an effective remedy."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HOW TO ACQUIRE OCCULT POWERS.

ERNEST LOOMIS has written a book entitled "Practical Occultism," in which he tells his readers that they may with practise attain to occult powers and may use these powers to achieve success in business, to recover health, and to protect themselves from disease.

He gives certain rules of application, of which he says:

"It is shown how they may be applied to produce seemingly impossible results in all business and art. The business man who applies them will soon find that there is no need for excessive bodily exertion, that much more can be accomplished by thus making business a pleasure, and that the convulsively bodily straining methods of business usually adopted actually drive results away instead of attracting them.

"It is not alone in business and art that these principles apply. They may be successfully applied in all matters of health, in the acquisition of knowledge, in the formation of suitable plans, in judgments of human character, in the pursuit of happiness here and hereafter."

For it can be shown, he declares, that the essence of every material atom is vibration:

"Your atoms constantly change to the poles of your thought. The occultist's power is only the action of instructed thought. He proceeds from thought intuition to thought direction, and ultimately acquires thought control. . . . . .

"At the bottom of all this thought instruction, direction, and control is love. The will must be put in alinement with this divine principle. Every man is possessed of that basic principle, and the difference in men is the difference in their ability to apply that principle. Occult power worthy of the name can not be acquired by the human will. Thought control must have for its objective the waking up of the love principle within the human heart, for this love principle can exist only on harmonious vibrations. Thought control is a sort of prayer or invocation, and the tendency of all true prayer is to arouse not some outside divinity but the divinity within. Prayer never reaches above a man's head, but it does, when the mind is concentrated, open the door of one's own heart."

Mr. Loomis advises all persons who wish to develop their occult powers to pray or to concentrate their minds on some point, some love principle. The main point is to reach the higher self within, to change the pole of vibration from your lower to your higher self. Obtain the quiet of some room, sit down and compose yourself. Try to dismiss all outward thoughts. Get your mind steady and at rest as far as you can. Try to put yourself in connection with your soul, and the moment you do it, you have formed a connection with the soul of the universe or of God. You are a part of that Great Soul and you are all-powerful, if you but knew it.

CHRISTIAN UNITY AND DR. BRIGGS.

IN the opinion of the New York *Observer* (Presbyterian) the reception of Dr. Briggs by the Protestant Episcopal church estops that church from any other further action toward unity, so far at least as the Presbyterians are concerned. It recites the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly in condemning the teachings of Dr. Briggs and suspending him from the ministry and says that under such circumstances his ordination as a priest by the Episcopalians is tantamount to a declaration that they do not regard the Presbyterian body "as a church of Jesus Christ." After speaking of the ordination proceedings, *The Observer* proceeds as follows:

"Not only so, but the bishop goes on to say, in so many words, that 'the outcry against the author of "The Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture" is chiefly to be deplored because it betrays such a lamentable ignorance of the progress of sound learning and the judgment of the best Christian scholars,' and further: 'The author of "The Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture" has simply stated conclusions which the best learning and the most devout minds have accepted before him. I do not myself accept all of them; but that any of them denies or impugns any fundamental doctrine of the faith can only be shown by mutilations or perversions of what the author has said, which are as malignant as they are unscrupulous.' The Presbyterian Assembly is therefore held to be 'ignorant of the progress of sound learning,' and 'malignant and unscrupulous in its mutilations and perversions' of what Dr. Briggs has said. Such an arraignment of one church by the acknowledged representative of another erects a serious barrier against any cooperation or united effort. How can two walk together unless they are agreed?"

In an editorial on the ordination of Dr. Briggs in *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York) the question as to church unity is also touched upon. It says:

"It has been interesting to study the course of Bishop Potter. He publishes a letter to a layman who had expostulated with him, for which he has received much commendation from those in his own communion who agree with his views, and from the public at large. It contains, however, one sentence which may be attributed to an extraordinary sense of the authority of his position; but it may be presented as a bad example, for the same reason that it would be unseemly for a judge in pronouncing a solemn decision to shout or hurl epithets when he speaks as the embodiment of power and justice. Concerning the conclusions of Professor Briggs he says, 'I do not myself accept all of them, but that any of them denies or impugns any fundamental doctrine of the faith can only be shown by mutilations or perversions of what the author has said, which are as *malignant* as they are *unscrupulous*.' We shall see whether the High Churchmen will accept that as a description of themselves.

"The unity of the Protestant Episcopal church is like that sometimes found in a menagerie where animals of different and naturally hostile species are seen in the same cage, apparently living together in peace and harmony; but it is the cage and the keeper that keep them so."

WHAT DOES THE BIBLE REALLY TEACH AS TO DIVORCE?

THE question of divorce is just now attracting especial attention owing to the remarriage of a prominent New York couple a few hours after one of them had received a decree of divorce from a former marriage. As our institutions bearing upon this subject are all based upon the religious conception of marriage as developed in the Scriptures, it is of manifest interest to know just what those Scriptures really teach. It is pleasant to find this subject treated at once thoroughly and reverently from the standpoint of Christian scholarship, as is done in an article on "The Holy Scriptures and Divorce" by the Rev. Noah Lathrop in *Bibliotheca Sacra* (April).

It appears plain to Mr. Lathrop that the true marriage was intended to be, as indeed it must be, indissoluble. The scriptural injunctions "A man shall leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife," and "they twain shall be one flesh," need no enforcement of law to those whom God has in reality joined together, nor could any man put such asunder. But how with those who violate the fundamental agreements of the marriage relation, and render ineffective the very ends for which marriage was constituted? Mr. Lathrop replies:

"Many interpreters believe that Jesus settles these questions definitely, fully, for all possible cases, and for all time. They assume that He treats the subject exhaustively, and that there is only one sin that can break the marriage bond. To this view we object, as *unwarranted by either reason or Scripture*. Jesus did not act as legislator, or civil administrator, or even as a framer of church canons; but only as teacher and savior. In one in-

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stance at least he directly refused to act as '*judge or divider.*' 'This passage,' says Alford, 'may show the essential difference of the two offices of Moses and Christ.'

Mr. Lathrop makes the startling statement that neither Moses nor Christ anywhere teaches that adultery is a ground for divorce, tho they do not teach that this or other causes are *not* grounds. Mr. Lathrop proceeds as follows:

"But does not our Lord say 'Whosoever shall put away his wife except it be for adultery?' Many seem to think He does. I have been asked the question more than once, and in some cases by ministers of prominence in the church. The answer of course is, No! *Nowhere in the book!* Strange that men read into a document what it does not contain, and then try to explain it, rather than ascertain what it does say, and, if authoritative, conform their creeds thereto. Both the scope and the meaning of the Lord's words seem to have escaped many interpreters, and church dogma has been substituted for sound exegesis. The Pharisees presented Jesus this problem: 'Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause?' (Matt. xix. 3). It was a question by Jews to a Jewish citizen of some note as a teacher, as to what was lawful under their statutes. 'The question agitated by the Jews was not for what causes occurring after marriage is divorce justifiable, but for what reasons existing prior, but discovered subsequently to marriage, may a man put away his wife. It was with this last inquiry only that they came to Christ, and to this, therefore, is His answer applicable' [Alford]. The answer is clear and explicit [comments Mr. Lathrop], and goes to the foundation of the marriage relation, showing its sacredness, and also just what was lawful according to the Jewish statute in such cases made and provided. We may paraphrase His answer thus: 'Have ye not read, that in the beginning God made man male and female (positive and negative, counterparts, bivalves); for this cause a man shall leave his father and his mother (from whom he grew), and shall cleave to (*literally be glued to*) his wife; so that they are no more two but one? Therefore (the bivalves being united, the boards from different trees glued into one piece), what God hath so cemented together, let no man break apart' (Matt. xix. 3-6)."

A case exactly in point is that of Joseph and Mary. According to Jewish law, Joseph, for the supposed offense committed by Mary *before her marriage*, had the choice of either "making her a public example"—*i.e.*, by having her stoned—or of putting her away. Mr. Lathrop quotes Whedon on this text and makes comment as follows:

"'Now it by no means follows [says Whedon] as a necessary consequence, that because but one form of crime committed before marriage justifies the party offended against in seeking a divorce, that but one form perpetrated after its consummation justifies the same thing.' This will appear [proceeds Mr. Lathrop] the plainer when we reflect that '*Jesus* [only] *began to do and to teach*': that He had many other things to teach which they were then too immature to receive, but that, through the teachings of the Spirit, He would later lead them further on, and '*guide them into all truth.*'"

The writer brings out the fact, heretofore practically ignored, that while Christ Himself spoke no words whatever bearing upon divorce for offenses of any kind committed after marriage, St. Paul, in Acts i. 1, has clearly and decisively dealt with the subject of divorce proper, and has stated certain grounds which justify the dissolution of the marriage bond. Says Mr. Lathrop:

"Reading the passage entire, we learn that a Christian may not desert an infidel companion who is willing to abide faithful to the marriage relation. But suppose the infidel deserts the Christian; what then is the state of the case? *A brother or a sister is not under bondage in such cases.* . . . Dr. Hodge, one of the greatest theological writers of the age, explicitly says: 'If the unbeliever is not willing to remain, the believer in that case is not bound, *i.e.*, bound by the marriage compact. In other words, the marriage is thereby dissolved.' This passage is parallel to Romans vii. 2. The Apostle there says, a wife is bound by the law to her husband so long as he liveth; but, if the husband is dead, she is loosed from the law of her husband. So here, he says, 'a wife is bound to her husband if he be willing to remain with her; but if he deserts her, she is free from him. That is, wilful desertion annuls the marriage bond. . . . As adultery is a crime, so is desertion; and both should be punished.' The deserted one then is free. The deliberate, wilful deserter *is dead to the deserted*, and the faithful is as free as tho the other were *literally dead and in the grave.* Can there be any righteousness or propriety in a church canon or civil statute forbidding the full legal divorcement of the innocent from the guilty? No more than there would be in a law forbidding a widowed spouse the right to bury the dead out of sight and seek a living love. Should it be said, Paul treats of a case in which one party is a Christian and the other an infidel, the answer is, Paul also says, the Christian who neglects to provide for his own 'is worse than an infidel' (1 Tim. v. 8). Certainly it will not be held that he has rights greater than the infidel."

Neither Jesus nor Paul, Mr. Lathrop says, is treating the subject of marriage exhaustively, but only dealing with special phases of Jewish and Christian law submitted by inquirers. If there be other crimes than these two (adultery and desertion) which like them outrage justice and defeat the very ends for which marriage is constituted—namely, mutual, helpful companionship, the sanctities of family life, the propagation of the race—these also would unquestionably, by the spirit of Christ's and Paul's teaching, outlaw the guilty and free the innocent, enabling the latter to contract a new tie in which the harmony of a real spiritual life and marriage would prevail, as it only can prevail between those who, like Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, or Lowell and his wife, have an essential affinity of mind and spirit. It is a flagrant misreading of both the teachings of reason and the Christian Scriptures, thinks Mr. Lathrop, that would cut off for life the innocent party from these graces and helps to higher living, simply because of a misfortune for which he or she is not at fault. The egregious insolence of the supposition that divorced persons who remarry necessarily do so from the influence of "passion" any more than if they were seeking marriage for the first time, meets fitting rebuke in the words of Judge Hiram L. Sibley, of Ohio, and others, quoted by Mr. Lathrop. Judge Sibley says (the italics are his own):

"*That adultery, desertion, or any other acts of husband or wife which, like them, would plainly and palpably defeat the essential ends of marriage, and deny to the innocent party and to society the rights of marriage, if its obligations were held indissoluble, may righteously be recognized by the church, and made by the state a cause for divorce from the marriage bond.* . . . If Christ, and by parity of reasoning St. Paul, was stating the law of divorce simply with reference to the case before him, then, as Bucer . . . says, it seems a wickedness so to wrest and extend the answer of either as to make them a law of absolute limitation, instead of examples which clearly show the application of a great truth, that acts which, like these, *violate the primal law of marriage and defeat its objects, are valid cause for divorce.* Who, for example, in the face of the intelligence and conscience of Christian civilization, can stand up and say that a pure and innocent wife whose husband is confirmed in the habit of beastly intoxication shall not only be legally bound for life to such a body of death; submitting to drunken abuse and peril to person and life incident thereto, but also be compelled by him to bring into being congenital idiocy, or some other monstrosity, moral or physical, of alcoholism?"

Mr. Lathrop adds: "Who indeed could? Can any one believe the purity-seeking Jesus ever sanctioned a principle fraught with conclusions so dire?"

Mr. Lathrop also quotes Mahan, "Moral Philosophy," as follows:

"It is a universal principle in respect to all law, human and divine, that when an individual wantonly tramples upon a given law, he forfeits all claims to the protection of that law and to the interests which it was designed to promote. No reason can be

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assigned why the law of marriage should be an exception to this principle."

The following decision of Judge W. J. Gaynor, of the supreme court of New York, is also cited by Mr. Lathrop as quoted in *The New Voice:*

"'A wife may well refuse to live with a husband addicted to the drinking habit to the extent shown, and she may avoid the degradation of her body by such a husband, and has also the right to be apprehensive of the physical health of children that may be conceived under such circumstances. . . . It was claimed by the friends of the husband, adds Mr. Lathrop, that, unless the wife could show absolute physical cruelty toward her on the part of her husband, she could not lawfully refuse to live with him, however much of a drunkard he might be. The judge, however, took a different view. We believe the decision of his honor to be both scriptural and legal. The drunken debauchee should be forever prohibited from marrying again."

With regard to the argument frequently made that persons who find, for reasons either of crime on one side or of hopeless lack of harmony in both, that life together is not tolerable, should be separated *a mensa et thoro*, but not divorced with the right of remarriage, Mr. Lathrop, again quoting from Judge Sibley, says:

"As long ago as the Duke of Norfolk's case—a famous state trial—an English bishop said: 'The distinction between *bed and board* and *bond* is new, never mentioned in Scripture, and unknown to the ancient church.' Lord Stowell speaks of it as casting the parties out in the undefined and dangerous character of a wife without a husband, and a husband without a wife; . . . the historian Bancroft, as punishing the innocent more than the guilty; while Mr. Bishop, the greatest legal writer upon the subject, justly characterizes it as a policy by which the injured, in mockery of redress, is kept under all the burdens of matrimony, and cut off from all its benefits."

It is thus clear to Mr. Lathrop and the writers whom he quotes, that far from the state being a sufferer from the establishment of the principle of divorce as a social institution for rectifying the ills of mistaken conjugal unions, it is a medicinal agent of the highest value to the deepest interests of society itself, since every hopelessly mistaken and inharmonious marriage is a silent but pestilential source of contagion to society, and deprives the state of the benefits of what might be, under happier conditions of mating, a sweet and happy home. It has been said that if this sad failure to realize the ends of marriage were only one case in a million, even then it is not evident what society would gain by commanding this one mismated couple to sacrifice their individual happiness to the supposed interests of society; how is it then when much over twenty-five thousand couples in the United States find each year that they have made a fatal mistake in the matter that concerns them most intimately? Mr. Lathrop thus sums up the points which appear clear to him in the light of his investigations:

"1. The Holy Scriptures recognize adultery as one of the highest crimes that can be committed, but they nowhere mention it as a ground for divorce from marriage. Therefore those who claim that Jesus limits divorce to that crime speak without warrant.

"2. Jesus was not a civil legislator, administrator, or judge, but, as Dr. Hodge says, 'leaves the punishment of . . . crimes to be determined by His disciples in their civil capacity.' He was not even a formulator of church canons, but only a giver of great general principles.

"3. The subject of divorce is not exhaustively treated by any teacher or writer of Holy Scripture, but two specific sins are mentioned which vitiate and dissolve the marriage bond—one by Jesus, showing the scope of the statute of Moses; another by Paul, indicating Christian liberty in cases of desertion—and these evidently are examples which show the application of a great general truth, that he who presumptuously despises, tramples on law, forfeits the benefits and protection of law. The principle is indicated in many places in Scripture (Ex. xxi. 14; Num. xv. 30; Heb. x. 26–29; 2 Peter ii. 10–13).

"4. We have found the bed-rock principle of justice and truth whereon to found ecclesiastical and civil legislation upon this vexed question."

THE RELATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH TO SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

THE condemnation, by the authorities of the Roman Catholic church, of liberalizing tendencies in the theological thought of that church, both in the form of "Americanism" and also of independent scientific research as championed by Professor Schell, of the University of Würzburg, has attracted general attention to the relation of the church to the methods and conclusions of scholarly investigation. An official expression on this subject, in connection with the Schell case, has recently been proclaimed by the archbishops and bishops of the kingdom of Bavaria, lately assembled in Freising, which we find in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* (No. 104). After the customary salutation to the faithful, the church dignitaries continue as follows:

"Assembled at the tomb of the holy Korbinian, we have directed our attention to a certain tendency which has appeared in recent times in scientific books and in the public press and directed against our holy church and her doctrines and institutions. We regard it as our duty as guardians of the faith to take a decided stand against such a movement, which can only harm the Catholic church, and accordingly draw attention in this public declaration to those principles which should guide our honored clergy and every faithful Catholic in their judgment of all church questions, viz.:

"1. The church and the teaching authorities as established by God, and not an individual scholar, has the right to decide what is Catholic truth and what is not, and to decide what is contrary to this truth and what is not.

"2. All genuine and true Catholics, and especially the priests, must render complete and inner obedience to the decisions of the church and must be on their guard lest they be entrapped by one of those devices which in our day are so skilfully laid against the true faith and the genuine Catholic spirit.

"3. The Catholic church does not condemn science or research, but only error. She in no way condemns the freedom of a healthy and correct method of investigation, but she condemns loose methods of research, which dares to make even the eternal truths of the church the object of criticism and correction on the ground that this is 'advanced' learning.

"4. The truth, as this is taught by the Catholic church, is universal and divine. It would therefore be a silly assumption to attribute a national character to Catholic science and scholarship.

"5. We also declare with all emphasis that the education of the Catholic clergy is an affair of the church alone, and the archbishops and bishops of Bavaria have always made this a matter of their deepest concern. The public press, however, has no right or calling to pass judgment on church affairs, and all the less can it be accorded any influence in the way in which the church officials perform the duties of their offices.

"6. It certainly is not denied to any one to draw the attention of the church authorities to the pressing needs and questions of the hour, but this must be done in the form and with the modesty that is demanded by the spirit of the church. Political papers and organs of political parties are not the proper mediums for such communication."

The entire body of archbishops and bishops of Bavaria has full confidence that the faithful will in all respects comply with these instructions.

In explanation of the last two of these resolutions it should be remembered that the methods of instruction in the Catholic seminaries in Bavaria have recently been most severely criticized and condemned, not only by Protestants but also by some Catholic journals, on account of the alleged mechanical and superficial training there given to the priests. The church authorities in Germany discourage the attendance at the universities by the candidates for orders and want all future priests to be educated in the seminaries established by the different archbishops, where

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they do not come into contact with the tendencies that saturate the university atmosphere in Germany. In France and Italy the theological faculties have all been abolished and are no longer found in connection with the state universities, and this is the ideal that the ultramontane clergy in Germany are also seeking to realize.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOPLADY'S YOUTHFUL DIARY.

WHAT the editor of the London *Academy* calls one of the most curious documents it has ever been his lot to read, is the diary which the author of the "Rock of Ages" kept when a child. Copious extracts from it are printed in the May issue of *The Gospel Magazine*, a periodical which Toplady edited in 1775–76, and which devotes this issue entirely to him.

The following entry in the diary, made when Toplady was but ten years old, at which time he had already written four sermons, certainly shows an early outcropping of the religious instinct:

"My aunt gave me a large black box to keep my writings in. I make vast progress in my book, and have vigorously and industriously endeavored to do my tasks well. I always pray to my God as I go to my school. My aunt gave me a seal. My dear mamma gave me a pulpit cloth of white all-a-piece, laced with a broad gold lace. I always love God, and endeavor to cast away all impurity and all sin whatever. When I was a very little boy I found a pocket-book with clasps, purse, and hinges of solid silver. Before I went to Deptford I had bought out of own money a large strong bookcase, in 1751."

The succeeding March he wrote a manual of prayers. When he was ill, he says, "my mamma provided me with everything needful, like a kind, indulgent parent as she is." In April he writes:

"My dear mamma, having heard my prayers, cried tears for joy, and said that she hoped I should never leave the right road; and bid me beware cautiously of sin, that God's heavenly grace might be with me. Having thought of some graces I should practise should I survive her: First, I must beware of impatience, that is, murmuring at her death, and despairing of God's lifting me up again; therefore I must keep a heart of thanksgiving and faith: thanksgiving, in praising Him for sparing the life of mamma so long as to instruct me in the right paths; and faith, in reliance on His good providence that He will mercifully assist me, and give me the comfort of His upholding consolations."

With all his piety, he was capable of feeling some human resentment for a wrong. In May of the same year he says:

"I hear that my grandmamma said that my mother would bring me up a scourge to herself. This is the love of my grandmother, who before my face pretended kindness, but behind my back could stab me, by taking away my reputation with my mother. I went to my uncle Jack's; he never asked me to sit down (*very rude*)."

His birthday entry for this year reads as follows:

'I am now arrived at the age of eleven years—namely, November 4, 1752. I praise God I can remember no dreadful crime; and not to me but to the Lord be the glory. Amen. It is now past eight o'clock, and now I think fit to withdraw, but yet my heart is so full of divine and holy raptures that a sheet of paper could not contain my writings."

Another disagreeable rencontre with uncle Jack is narrated under date of August 15:

"I carried two or three of my sermons to show to my cousin Kitty, as she had often desired me; my uncle took hold of them, and read part of one, and asked: 'who's I got them out of?' I told him nobody. He shook his head, and said, 'he knew what children can do before now.' I still urged that I really did not take them out of any one, but they were my own. He bid me hold my tongue, and not make it worse by denying it. 'You can not persuade beyond my senses; you know they are not yours, for you have taken them out of Bishop Andrews' (a fine bishop, truly, to make no better sermons than these!). He went on, 'If you were my boy I would flay you alive' (a fine friendly expression from an own uncle!) 'for doing such things and fetch the truth out of you.' 'Sir,' says I, 'it hath been the great care of my mamma, who hath labored with me night and day, to avoid lying. I hope I scorn it, and I am sure I do in this particular.' 'Well,' says he, 'I have no business with it.'"

On April 29, 1753, when he is twelve years old, he writes the following collect in his diary:

"The prayer I said on the last day of April: 'Most benevolent Lord of all things, who governs Thy chosen servants with the scepter of mercy; look on me, O my Lord and my God; dispose my heart every way to what is strictly just and pious; guide me with thy Holy Spirit, so that I may spend the approaching month in equity and purity. Grant, O most merciful Father, that no accident nor casualty may happen to me this new month, but protect and keep me, O God of my salvation. Amen."

Religion and boyishness come into amusing juxtaposition in the following entries:

"*May 6th.*—Went to the Presbyterian meeting-house, but I had enough of it. Oh the beauty there is in the religion which is established (among us); so sweet a liturgy creates devotion in every breast. My aunt gave me a great hunk of cake.

"*Nov. 29th.*—Lord Norris promised me to go with him to see the lottery drawn to-morrow.

"*Nov. 30th.*—Was dressed on purpose to go with the dishonorable Norris till twelve o'clock, who promised to be at our house by nine. Fate defend me from such noblemen."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Lutheran church in Iceland numbers about 72,000 baptized members, which is about the total population.

NEWARK, N. J., is to have a new $1,000,000 Roman Catholic cathedral. The corner-stone will be laid in June.

The Afro-American Review advocates an alliance of all African Methodists. They number 6,500,000 and represent four large bodies and numerous smaller ones.

THE German Conference of Brooklyn, N. Y., has resolved to establish a Samaritan Home for the Unemployed. The institution is to be modeled after the celebrated home at Bielefeld, Germany.

DR. JOHN G. PATON'S reports for the past year tell of 1,102 South Sea Islanders won from cannibalism to Christianity, one missionary alone receiving two hundred adults into church-membership.

PROBABLY for the first time in history, it is said, has a street in a German town been named after a rabbi. This has occurred at Ostrowo, where it was decided to call a street Freimann Strasse, in memory of the late Rabbiner Dr. Freimann.

THE Church Missionary Society of England has been celebrating its centenary. This society dominates missionary thought and action in England, and has the largest income of any missionary society in the world. It has sent out over 2,000 missionaries, the first going in 1803.

BISHOP HENDRIX, in a recent lecture, is reported to have said: "Methodism to-day preaches the gospel in more tongues than were spoken in the whole Roman empire in her proudest days; and her children taken together in all lands outnumber the entire hosts of Christianity at the end of the first two centuries."

BRIGADIER SUSIE SMITH, a prominent officer of the Salvation Army, who became a Roman Catholic two years ago, assumed the white veil lately in the Mother House of the Third Order of St. Dominic at Albany, taking the name of Sister Imelda Theresa. In another year she will take the black veil, and in five years the perpetual vows of the order.

THE Nashville *Advocate* has been investigating the statistical returns of the Methodist church South. The total membership, as reported, shows about 8,000 loss, but this is largely through deaths, not by expulsion or withdrawal, since it is found that 31,879 more persons were added than removed.

NOT every one on the Yukon, it is pleasant to learn, is devoted body and soul to gold-digging. The spirit of religion is making itself felt, and already Dawson city has three churches, while the Methodists are about to establish a fourth. These are fully organized and well supported, and in the long, cruel winter they perform many deeds of Christian charity. The church buildings appear to have escaped destruction in the conflagration of April 26, the news of which did not reach New York until May 22.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE existence of our censorship at Manila causes people abroad to regard our war news as of little value. "It suppresses so much that the trustworthiness of the rest becomes doubtful," says the London *Speaker*. What is gathered from non-American sources is not very encouraging. Tens of thou-

HARD WORK.

UNCLE SAM: "I get one hole closed up, and the pesky things come out at another."

[The Filipino government, in accordance with the general feeling of the country, has decided to continue the war at all costs, until independence is secured.—Aguinaldo to the Filipino Junta in London.]

—*Jugend, Munich.*

sands of Filipinos are returning to their ruined homes, but as their loyalty is far from certain, communication between them and their fighting countrymen is stopped as much as possible, and a repetition of the *reconcentrado* horrors which, when practised by Weyler in Cuba, aroused the American people, is thought likely to occur in Luzon. At at any rate, Manila and the surrounding country is not the paradise it was. "Disease of all sorts is rife at Manila, and the hospitals are overcrowded, provisions scarce and dear, and the tinned stuffs served out by the United States War Department (whom the men curse) are bad. This being so, I am *not* going to the islands," writes the special correspondent of the London *Outlook* from Hongkong. The Spaniards are not particularly anxious to help the Americans, and thousands of rifles are "captured" by the "insurgents" where Spanish garrisons vacate a place. Quite a number of machine guns have fallen into the hands of the Filipinos, too, and Aguinaldo is reported to be very hopeful. His latest plan to obtain the recognition of the Philippine republic is described in the Hongkong *Telegraph* to the following effect:

Aguinaldo has made up his mind to order all foreigners from the territory occupied by him, and some have already received notice to quit. English and German merchants are the ones who will be chiefly affected by this measure. Aguinaldo's reasoning is clear enough. He has asked foreign governments to recognize the republic as a belligerent power. This recognition has so far been refused, and he means to prove that he wields power *de facto*, if not *de jure*, by making the neutrals feel it.

Far Eastern papers report that Spanish and American ex-soldiers are in considerable numbers among the Filipinos, who are organizing a regular service of war supplies from Singapore and the island of Java. On the other hand, the American troops are reported to be heartily tired of the war, and altho the losses suffered by the Nebraska regiment are mentioned as exceptional, tho Americans lost heavily. "Altho the Americans do not hate the Filipinos who so bravely struggle for their freedom, they consider themselves too good to fight 'niggers'—and one must be American to appreciate the contempt expressed by the word 'nigger'!" says the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*. Colonel Argueles, the envoy of General Luna to the Americans, expressed himself, according to the *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd*, Shanghai, as follows:

"What we came to ask of the Americans was independence, tho we were willing to accept a United States protectorate. General Otis answers by demanding unconditional surrender. There is evidently a misunderstanding somewhere. I was sent to offer a brotherly hand to the Americans, in order to end a terrible and useless struggle. We thought we were doing a generous deed, and this Yankee thinks we are crushed, humiliated, broken in spirit. He does not know us yet. He speaks of surrender. We do not dream of it. So little does General Otis appreciate the situation that he believed he was saying something pleasant when he promised that the lives of Aguinaldo and his friends would be spared."

The proclamation issued by the American Commission has been altogether ineffective, according to the special correspondent of the Hongkong *Mail*, because the first clause speaks of American sovereignty. In the Isle of Negros the people are unwilling to enter into a conflict, but chiefly because they believe that full-fledged citizenship has come to them with annexation. The *Libertad*, Bacolod, positively asserts this, and any interference on the part of a military governor, such as is practised in Cuba and Puerto Rico, would undoubtedly lead to revolt. The Filipino view, as set forth by various Filipinos in Europe and Asia, may be described by one such article in the *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, which we summarize as follows:

Altho a plan to cut off the northern corps of the American army failed, the Americans have been forced to give up many positions they already had occupied. The American troops are not led in

UNCLE SAM AND JOHN BULL.

SAMMY: "Say, John, you gimme your rum and I'll give ye my soup."

—*The Witness, Montreal.*

such a way as to insure success, and they underrate the Filipinos. That they have been defeated on several occasions is shown by the fact that they were forced to retire from the Laguna de Bay to hold the Pasig line. After more than two months' fighting, with an army of 40,000 men, the Americans never got more than 400 of the 100,000 square kilometers of Luzon in their power. To-day they have probably been forced to evacuate additional territory of from 150 to 200 square kilometers, and that before the beginning of the rainy season! The country in their possession is so insignificant compared with the whole that Aguinaldo

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finds time to plan canals and roads and properly to organize the Republican Government.

The Spanish officers who are returning from the Philippines see no end to the war, and their reports render the Spaniards very anxious to withdraw their last men. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"It is important that our flag should vanish as soon as possible from the archipelago. At present it does not seem as if the colossal American republic, for all the wealth it commands, is able to accomplish the subjugation of the islands. Of the civilization we have established, of the important centers of European power and commerce which we had founded, soon nothing will remain but memory. The Americans in their greed have destroyed without being able to build up."

The English papers are not very anxious to handle the subject, and when they point out that our victories are not very great, they do so in an apologetic manner. But the following summary of a leading article in *The St. James's Gazette*, London, shows that the Filipino quoted in the *Vossische Zeitung* does not exaggerate, even in the opinion of our friends. *The St. James's Gazette* says in effect:

Polavieja in 1897 went over the same ground, broke up the insurgent forces in the province of Cavite in the same manner, did it by the same operations and with about the same percentage of loss. Hence it is very premature to talk of the Americans as having destroyed the Filipinos. We hear of their wonderful victories, and then comes the news that the crushed enemy has attacked the American post, inflicting more or less loss. We do not for a moment wish to intimate that the Americans will ultimately be defeated. All we wish to point out is that they hold only a small portion of Luzon, and have not even begun to occupy the rest of the archipelago. It is doubtful whether even the unconditional surrender of Aguinaldo and Luna will insure peace unless a large force is kept in the Philippines."

Justice, London, makes fun of the English press—so ready to raise an outcry against the Turks—for the gingerly treatment they accord the Americans. The paper says:

"Observe, the Filipinos are 'insurgents,' altho they have never been subject to the Yankee domination against which they are fighting, and are therefore no more 'insurgents' than were the Spaniards. Again, their attack on the Americans was 'particularly villainous.' Obviously, what the Filipinos should have done was to have marched boldly forward without arms, and allowed themselves to be 'mowed down' without making any attack or reprisals whatever."

The colonial press is less squeamish. The Madras *Mail* jocularly suggests that the sporting American has found his match in the people he now chooses to dub as "rebels" instead of "our native friends and allies," for the Malay is a "sport" to the backbone, and dearly loves a fight. The Bangkok *Times* thinks we will think twice ere we accept the help of rebels in a future war. "Next time America goes to war she will do her own fighting, anyhow," says the paper. *The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"The Filipinos who use the Mauser rifle may prick the American conscience in the matter of their right to their territory. Each new record of American dead causes an outbreak against imperialism. With better arms the Filipinos might succeed in convincing a majority of the electorate."

The Montreal *Herald* can not see that the Filipinos show any signs of weakening. Neither does the Toronto *Telegram* which, with other Canadian papers, openly admits that Great Britain is largely responsible for our annexation of the Philippines. It says:

"Soon the American people will get tired of paying war taxes and offering soldiers for slaughter in the Philippines. Then will come the first severe test of the new-born friendship between Uncle Sam and John Bull.

"After the American people tire of their colonial toys they will regard Great Britain as a man who is angrily sobering up regards the companion of his debauch. The reaction against the policy of expansion may carry the Republicans out of office and substitute a party which will sell the Philippines to Russia just to spite Great Britain for tempting the quiet, sober-minded United States to taste the expensive but intoxicating delights of a colonial policy."

In the Toronto *Weekly Sun* Goldwin Smith strongly censures the spirit which leads an American divine to say, "Thrash the Filipinos first and send them Christ afterward." He adds:

"These Filipinos, who are being slaughtered and harried as rebels, are no more rebels than their invaders. They were recognized by the Americans as people struggling for their independence against foreign tyranny, and were accepted as allies in that character. . . . Suppose, when the French had helped the American revolutionists to break the British yoke, they had proceeded to buy the British claim to the colonies, and, if the Americans resisted the transfer, to shoot them down as rebels!"

The censorship exercised at Manila seems to be rigorous in the extreme. It is doubtful whether even the "specials" published by the New York *Herald* and a few other American papers are more than copies of items in far Eastern papers, for comparison with our Hongkong exchanges shows that *The China Mail* and *The Telegraph* publishes the "special" news, as coming from their *bona-fide* war correspondents, before it is sent to New York.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE CHURCH OF RUSSIA SUPERIOR TO THE PROTESTANT OR THE CATHOLIC?

FOR some time past there has appeared in the columns of the scientific supplement, called *Beilage*, of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (easily the most influential and reliable political journal of Germany) a series of letters signed "Spectator," which have attracted international attention. The author seems to represent a mild type of Roman Catholicism and is evidently a man of exact scholarship. The latest subject discussed in these "*Kirchenpolitische Briefe*" (Nos. 46 and 47) filling about twenty-five solid quarto columns, is a very interesting study of the Christianity and church of Russia, based upon what is one of the most remarkable books of the times, namely, the "Questions Religieuses Sociales et Politiques," of C. B. Pobedonotseff, the famous Superior Procurateur of the Holy Synod. This author, under three emperors the most influential man in the church of the Czar's realm, maintains, not on the ground of ignorance, but on the basis of a wide acquaintance with Western literature, the superiority of the Russian type of Christianity over Protestantism and Roman Catholicism. A large portion of "Spectator's" two letters is devoted to a reproduction of the line of defense adopted by the great Russian leader. The following is a repetition of some of the leading ideas of the Procurateur's positions:

The right of exercising public power, as far as its essence is concerned, is based on the ideas of righteousness or equity. There can be no power except it be of God. It does not exist of its own authority, but it is a priesthood to which the bearer has dedicated his existence. Not in the material but in the moral sense of the word this power is in its nature without limitations. As the first act of creation was the separation between the darkness and the light, so the first act of divinely given power is to discover the truth and separate it from error and from injustice. The determination then of what is truth thus belongs to the domain of the public authorities, and the position of Western peoples, according to whom this determination is left to the individual, and on the basis of which freedom of conscience is maintained, is without scriptural or philosophical foundation.

In accordance with these general principles the affairs of the church also are to be controlled and directed, and in this respect the positions and teachings of the Russian Orthodox church are vastly superior to those of Western European civilization and

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Christianity. In no sphere is the chasm that separates the Russian from the Anglo-Saxon more apparent than in the ecclesiastical department. The Russian will indeed acknowledge that there are many good things in the Anglican church, but he will find in his own church superior attractions. He will find here that there are no castes or classes recognized, nor do social distinctions make any difference in the standing of the orthodox worshipers. The believers together are simply the congregation of the people of God on earth. The Russian church is doubly dear to its adherents because the lowest beggar is here equal to the grandest prince. In England the Protestant state church is simply a gathering of ladies and gentlemen, a select social clique. Even in the presence of their God, the outward distinction between brother and brother is maintained. The entire church and its relations is simply a reflex and a continuation of the social development that proceeded from the feudal system. The spiritual office is a preferment and a privilege, and it is not to be wondered at that such great masses have turned their backs to the state church of England and have divided themselves into so many sects and sectlets. In Russia the church is the establishment of the entire people as a nation and will remain such. It is characterized by the spirit of love to one's neighbor and the absence of all personal preferment. In all times of danger and trials the people's faith has maintained the nation, and it is this faith that in the future will uphold and sustain them. The objections raised that the Russian Christians are often ignorant and superstitious and the priests coarse, may be true in part, and in so far as true is based on economic conditions that can be remedied; but these characteristics do not belong to the essence of the church. The fundamental feature that characterizes the whole churchdom of Russia is the adherence of the people of Russia to the church, and the consciousness of the complete communion of all the members of the church, and the conviction that the church is the common inheritance of the entire nation, the union of all without any division of caste.

The genuine Russian feels that the church is a part of the nation, and this can be understood fully only by him who has worshiped and prayed with the Russian Christian. In comparison with our religious meetings, the assemblages of the Roman Catholics too are small. The priest there performs his part of the service without the participation of the people, and there is no union between the priest and the people.

"Spectator" considers the book the ablest defense of the autocratic principle in state and church in existence, and concludes his long review of it with these words:

"This book is a singular mixture of European culture and Asiatic barbarism. It is a faithful reproduction of the trend of thought in the leading circles of Russia. Its utterances are all the more significant and deserving of notice, as Russia is no longer a passive element in the European concert of nations, and is making decided efforts to push its claims as a leader in European politics and civilization. Principles and teachings like these are signs of the times, and the prevalence of such views in the higher circles of Russian society is a phenomenon that deserves to be studied and watched by Western Christianity and civilization."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POLITICAL VIEWS OF THE ANGLICAN CONTROVERSY OVER RITUAL.

FOR some years past the ritualists have been gaining ground in the Church of England, and the Low-Church element as well as the nonconformists have become alarmed to such an extent that legislation has been suggested to counteract the spiritual degeneration supposed to be attendant upon the introduction of "popish practises." We can not do better than quote the facts in the case as given in the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam:

"The British House of Commons has rejected by 310 against 156 votes a proposal to increase the discipline of the state church in an anti-ritualistic manner. A resolution was, however, adopted threatening the church with special legislation if the bishops can not keep order.

"The rejected bill purposed to give the laity power to complain officially of practises which are in conflict with lawfully established rules. It would have greatly decreased the power of the bishops. Sir William Harcourt took occasion to point out that, as a last resort, the crown could be appealed to, as its power is greater than that of the bishops. Meanwhile the bishops endeavor to keep the question dragging until public opinion is engaged elsewhere. They institute a long inquiry into each grievance, beginning with the least important, and with some skill the question may be dragged along for some years. At present they busy themselves with the practise of burning incense, and gravely discuss whether incense may not be permissible as a disinfectant, whether stationary censers are all right, and whether the waving of incense should be stopped. The Government helps to put off the matter. Within a few years, no doubt, the demand for separation of church and state will have advanced far enough to engage the attention of Parliament; but Lord Salisbury prefers to leave so disagreeable a question to a future cabinet. The anti-ritualists are undoubtedly very much in the majority, but the ritualists are very determined, and there is no telling what may happen if a real conflict is not averted."

'TWIXT HALIFAX AND HARCOURT.

SHEPHERD TEMPLE: "Gude Lard! What *be* I to do? If I get down to one side I shall be butted, and if I get down t'other I shall be tossed—and I can't stay yur for long." —*The Westminster Gazette, London.*

Raymond Koechlin, whose articles on church matters are read with great interest everywhere, expresses himself as follows in the *Journal des Débats*, Paris:

"A great number of ministers are fervent ritualists, and many bishops do not regard the introduction of Roman Catholic usages, such as the burning of incense, the adoration of the cross, the cult of Mary, the confession, and the introduction of sacerdotal vestments unfavorably. The fears of the Low Church and Puritanical element are not altogether chimerical. The party which endeavors to bring about union between the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches is powerful, if small. But the position of the 'antis' is very strong. They point out that an act of Parliament established the Church of England, and act of Parliament can disestablish it. There is a serious crisis for England bound up in the question."

The London *Speaker* fears that if certain unimportant abuses are made impossible in the Church of England, it will lose its broadness and sink to the level of an intolerant sect. On the other hand, the ritualists may be driven to Rome—a prospect not pleasant to contemplate. *The St. James's Gazette* is inclined to

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think that the "nonconformist conscience" is much less willing to give liberty than to claim it. and shows that the liberality of the church is used unfairly by sectarians. Speaking of a case investigated by the bishops, the paper says:

"A man who admits that he is a Plymouth brother is put into the box to give what can only be described as a burlesque account of certain services which he saw at St. Ethelburga's. If the clergy have contravened the prayer-book and flouted the authority of their bishops, we have no wish to defend them; but it is utterly disgraceful that complainants have to be sought from the ends of the earth, so to say, who are dissenters, who know little of the Church of England, and have no sympathy with her. We can not, of course, expect persons of this stamp to possess any fine feelings, or to have any conception of the fitness of things in matters of religion; but it does seem atrocious that flippant 'evidence,' punctuated by laughter, should have to be listened to in reference to ceremonies which, however much they may be disapproved of, are, we make no doubt, full of real and vital meaning to those who practise them."

The Westminster Gazette, which classifies the division of public opinion on the subject, says there are three parties, *i.e.*: "(1) Lord Hugh Cecil and the High-Church Party: 'We will maintain to the end both our free and our established position.' (2) Sir William Harcourt: 'A church established but disciplined, under the "authority of Parliament and the crown," which "in the last resort is superior to ecclesiasts."' (3) The Liberationists and probably the majority of Liberals: 'A church, free but disestablished, with the same liberty in regard to doctrine and practise as the nonconformist churches.'" This paper regards the work done by the bishops as on a par with other "investigating committees," that Anglo-Saxon panacea for all ills, and says:

"The Archbishop of Canterbury last autumn declared certain things to be against the law, and announced his intention of dealing drastically with the clergy who persisted in them. The clergy protested and the archbishop immediately withdrew. Instead of enforcing his authority, he invited the protesting clergy to argue the matter with him at Lambeth. And now, seven months later, we have the legality of the points which the archbishop declared to be illegal treated as an open question and argued before him by counsel. He was going to forbid incense; now apparently we have it admitted that 'still incense' is legal, and the only question in dispute is whether you may swing a censer. Such are the trivialities of the bishops' policy. After this, since the public complain that the bishops do not do their duty, the bishops are going to introduce a bill giving themselves more and the laity less power. Such is their idea of dealing with the crisis, and such also the Government's idea. It is the futility of these alternatives that drives us to the Liberation remedy."

The Daily Chronicle, London, says:

"We know not what may come of it, and whether the archbishops will adventure further into the consideration of more serious questions, such as the reserved sacrament, now in full use at a dozen great churches in London, or the still more startling popularity of 'masses for the dead.' We are inclined to think that their lordships will endeavor, with the skilled assistance they have gathered about them, to arrive at some happy form of words like that legal *chef d'œuvre*, the Lincoln judgment, by which the usages under discussion may be both permitted and disavowed. Would it not be possible to say that tho the 'ceremonial use of incense' is illegal, incense may nevertheless be lawfully used in ceremonies? We believe that there was a time when this ceremonial use of incense was forbidden at St. Albans, but the only result was that the censers were taken round in procession before 'the mass' began, and were left solemnly standing on the altar steps, from which greater clouds of incense ascended than had ever been seen in St. Albans before."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Future of Korea.—The *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd*, Shanghai, which is usually very well informed regarding matters of the far East, describes the situation in Korea as follows:

"Unless Japan or Russia declare a protectorate, a revolution is certain to take place in Korea. The king has only two alternatives: he must give a constitution and parliament, or massacre the members of the Independence Club, who number every progressive Korean among them. That the Koreans are fitted for liberal institutions must be doubted. They have been robbed by their officials for centuries, and no Korean dreams of being anything but corrupt in an official position. As soon as a Korean has a 'job' of this kind, every one of his relatives stops earning a living. He has to keep them all. The small traders, the mechanics, are nearly all Chinese. Banking and shipping are in the hands of the Japanese. The Korean walks around and talks politics, but he understands nothing of politics.

"It is not likely that the country will remain independent. It is more probable that Russia or Japan will before long annex the country. The Japanese are predominant even now, their fleet is near, their troops always ready to land. But whoever annexes the country will find that valuable concessions are held by foreigners from all parts of the world. The Japanese, as has been said, have the railroad concessions which are already exploited, but the Russians, French, and English have similar rights. Germans hold enormous mining rights. Yet the Japanese are the most influential people in Korea. They are the only nation which colonizes there."—*Condensed for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOUTH AMERICAN POSSIBILITIES.

IT has been found necessary in some quarters to express a doubt whether Cecil Rhodes was right when he predicted that South America must ultimately become the property of the United States. *The South American Journal*, London, hastens to explain that many South American countries are fit for European emigration, and that England, as well as Germany, will exercise influence there. The *Estrella de Panama*, a paper completely influenced from the United States, informs its readers that South Americans need not take Cecil Rhodes seriously, as the future has little danger of conquest in store if they unite to defend themselves. A writer in the *Lei*, Santiago de Chile, declares that all Latin nations, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and the South American countries, will form an intellectual union strong enough to neutralize the pretensions of the Anglo-Saxon. *The Saturday Review*, London, thinks we are less likely to establish ourselves in South America than is one of the European powers. It says:

"If Yankee professions of equality were more sincere, they would probably be more potent. The proselytizing strength of Islam has been chiefly, if not solely, due to her text that one Moslem is as good as another and a great deal better than the grandest Giaour, and what has been done in the religious field might easily find accomplishment in the international. But an attempt to circumscribe equality is fatal, and when liberty degenerates into a nickname for something very different, it may be feared but it can not be conjured with. . . . In any case, the United States have not, so far, made any headway toward the absorption of South America. Their annexations north of Mexico and their intrigues within her borders have constituted a buffer-state rather than an avenue, and, however long they may maintain their Monroe doctrine, it will not help them to a more active part than that of the dog in the manger. . . . We are not now urging that our duty or our interest beckons us already to South America; but if the call were once made clear, we should do ill to spurn the help of Spain, whose blood-brotherhood can never be wholly inoperative among her old dependencies. In any case, with or without support, we need not despair of eventual success even in so gigantic a field. The initial difficulty would be to obtain a foothold, but the examples of Egypt, Tunis, and other second childhoods suffice to prove that penury is as heavy a chain upon a state as upon an individual. Any wealthy nation could easily buy the independence of almost any South American state and proceed to develop it on business lines. To take the lowest view, it would always be an excellent speculation. We are dubbed a nation of shopkeepers, but few have the temerity to deny that what we do is, however incidentally, for the benefit of humanity."

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The Board of Trade Journal, London, in its edition of April, 1899, quotes from a Foreign Office report a decision of the Russian council of March 3, 1899, according to which the rates of customs duties are to be reckoned one and one-half fold as against those previously existing. All duties heretofore paid in rubles of the old standard (valued at 77.2 cents) are now to be paid in rubles of the currency issue, valued at 51.5 cents.

In order to simplify matters without changing the rates of duty under the customs tariff, these rates will now be levied in the new ruble unit with an addition of 50 per cent. to the rates hitherto expressed. Thus, a rate of 10 rubles for a certain article under the tariff will now be reckoned at 15 rubles, and payment of the duty will be received in the current new gold coins of 15, 10, and 5 rubles, the value of which is expressed on their face in the depreciated standard ruble of 66⅔ kopecks.

In this manner, no alteration is really made in the customs tariff and in other payments due the Government under it, and the new law removes the hitherto existing anomaly of the non-acceptance by the customs in payment of dues of Russian coins, bank-notes, government securities, the value of which was expressed in depreciated rubles. The ad-valorem rates will continue to be levied in rubles of one fifteenth of an imperial (*i. e.*, 51.5 cents), without any increase in the initial rates.

Consul Smith, of Moscow, under date of March 24, 1899, sends the following statement of the universities in Russia, with the number of students in each:

University.	*Students.*	*University.*	*Students.*
St. Petersburg	2,634	Odessa	492
Moscow	3,693	Tomsk (Siberia)	477
Kharkof	1,059	Juryeff	1,326
Kief	2,558	Warsaw (Poland)	1,085
Kazan	781	Helsingfors(Finland)	1,500

The number of high schools (not including the military schools) and lyceums is stated as follows:

Description.	*Number.*	*Description.*	*Number.*
Technical	7	Languages (Oriental)	2
Medical	2	Law	4
Philological	3	Veterinary	4
Ecclesiastical	7	Agricultural	3
Female	3	Art	1

Siberia has 2,501 schools with 80,002 scholars.

The expenditure for education in Russia in 1896 (more recent figures not having been published) was $12,747,000. The complete report of Consul Smith has been sent to the Bureau of Education.

Under date of March 24, 1899, Consul Smith, of Moscow, writes that the total output of the gold-mines in Russia for the year 1898 amounted to 1,300,000 ounces, or 81,250 pounds.

Consul Plumacher of Maracaibo, under date of March 18, 1899, writes that a decree has been issued by the President ordering a census of the cattle in the country to be taken. According to the latest returns, the number of cattle, etc., in Venezuela is: Oxen, 2,004,257; sheep, 176,668; goats, 1,667,272; horses, 191,079; mules, 89,186; asses; 312,810; pigs, 1,618,214. The new census will doubtless, says Mr. Plumacher, show much larger figures. A copy of the consul's report has been sent the Department of Agriculture.

In a letter to the editor of a New York trade journal (to whom the original has been sent), Consul Kaiser, of Mazatlan, Mexico, under date of March 6, 1899, says:

"Nowhere is there a more profitable field for practical missionary work, which would benefit both the buyer and the seller, than this part of Mexico, which seems almost wholly forgotten by our usually active merchants. Mazatlan is a city of 16,000 inhabitants, steadily progressing, and with prospects of being one of the first commercial centers in Mexico. All business houses here are busy, and their trade is steadily increasing. Last year's sales of merchandise, according to the sworn statement at the collector's office, amounted to over $40,000,000, and doubtless this year will show an increase of nearly $10,000,000. There has not been a failure or a fire here for almost fifteen years, and losses on account of bad debts amount to very little. There are three banks and three of the largest merchants have a banking department connected with their stores. Mexico is rapidly developing mines and extending railroads. Concessions have been granted to local capitalists to build two lines to Mazatlan, which will aid in the progress of the city. Nearly everything used here has to be imported, and, as Mazatlan is the distributing center for a large portion of western Mexico, it will be seen that the market is a good one. The superiority of United States hardware, machinery, and electrical supplies is acknowl-

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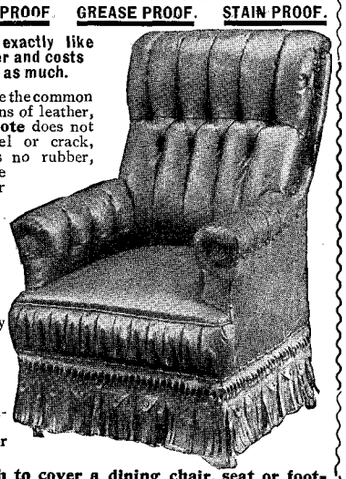

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Caution! There are worthless and dangerous imitations. Genuine goods have "Pantasote" stamped on the edge.

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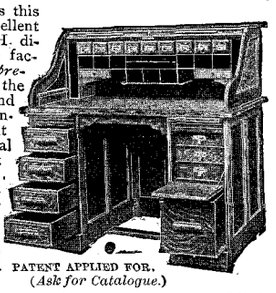

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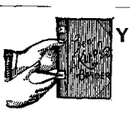

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PERSONALS.

AN open competition was recently announced at Eisenach for one of the innumerable statues which are springing up like mushrooms all over Germany to the memory of the late Prince Bismarck. About three hundred competitors took part, and submitted more than one thousand designs, and the duty of the committee was to select the three best designs without reference to the names of the artists. When these three had been chosen and the accompanying envelopes opened, it was found that all three designs had been submitted by the same sculptor, Herr Kreiss, of Dresden, a result probably unprecedented in such competitions.

GENERAL LAWTON is a native of Indiana, and the people of that State are naturally very proud of him. The Fort Wayne *Journal* remarks: "The impetuous charge at Las Guasimas made history, and made Roosevelt a governor. Funston's feat won a battle, and he has the refusal of any gift within the bestowal of his people. How would it do to make Henry W. Lawton the next governor of Indiana?"

ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN, the author of "China in Transformation," has nearly completed a second tour of inspection of the Celestial empire, This time Mr. Colquhoun entered China by way of Persia and Siberia, and studied political affairs in Peking, commercial affairs in Shanghai, and the affairs of the missionaries in Sze-Chuen, Wei-Chau, and Yunan.

MISS EMILY V. MASON, an aunt of General Fitzhugh Lee, in spite of her eighty-four years is preparing for a trip to Europe, which will be her forty-third voyage to the other side. During the Civil War Miss Mason devoted herself to hospital work, and she would frequently soothe the boys in gray with the assurance that if they died she would take care of their children. As a consequence thirty orphans were sent by express to her at Baltimore from the South after the war, two of whom, found among the ruins of Columbia, and scarcely more than babies, were ignorant of their own names. With the assistance of friends and the proceeds of the sale of her collected poems (the first edition of which brought her $1,000), she has succeeded in maintaining and educating these orphans, all of whom, with one exception, are still living and are self-supporting. Her first trip to Europe was made in 1868.

THE gold medal which the American Geographical Society has awarded to Sir John Murray for his distinguished services to geographical science will be presented by the American Ambassador at

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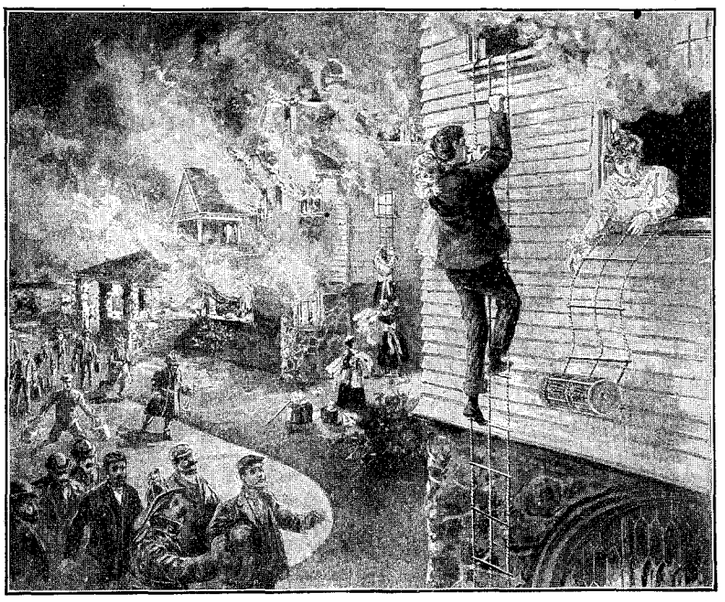
It vitalizes the nerves, helps digestion, feeds the brain, makes life worth living. It is a medicine, a food, and a delicious beverage.



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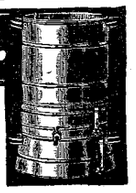

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No. 606.

No. 606.— Exclusive design in a tailor-made suit, consisting of a fly front jacket, which can be worn open or closed, and a new flounced skirt. Both jacket and skirt are lined throughout, and trimmed with straps of the same material. We make this gown from a choice collection of all-wool materials. Retailers ask $18 for a suit of this kind. Our price has been $12.75.

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We are also closing out a few sample garments which were made up for exhibition in our sales-room:

Suits, $5 to $10; have been $10 to $20.

Skirts, $3 to $8; have been $6 to $16.

We tell you about hundreds of other reduced price garments in our Summer Catalogue and Bargain List, which will be sent, *free*, together with a full line of samples of materials to any lady who wishes them. Any garment that is not entirely satisfactory may be returned and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

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Yours faithfully,
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ACCORDING to *Vanity Fair*, the Queen of Italy is heavier than any other queen in Europe, her weight being 176 pounds, whereas Queen Victoria does not weigh more than 171 pounds. Next in weight comes the Queen of Spain, who weighs 147 pounds, and then the Queen of Belgium, who weighs 143. The Queen of Portugal is only 123; and the Empress of Russia does not weigh more 120 pounds. The murdered Empress of Austria was under 100 pounds.

SIGNOR MARCONI, of whose discoveries in the matter of telegraphy all the world continues to talk, is very young, having been born in Griffone, near Bologna, April 25, 1874. He has been, from a lad of fourteen, keenly interested in electricity, and for the past four years has been working on "wireless" without intermission. His experiments in England were commenced in July, 1896. It will be remembered that on his arrival in England, his instruments, mistaken for bombs or infernal machines, were broken up before passing the British customs authorities, and so rendered entirely useless for his experiments.

IN an interview in London a fortnight ago, Andrew Carnegie denied that he was selling his business and retiring to private life because of fear of trusts or dislike of them. He added:

"I do not sell because business is unpropitious, for the prospects were never so good, but in pursuance of a policy I determined upon long since not to spend my old age in business, struggling for more dollars. I believe in a useful, dignified, and unselfish reign after the age of sixty. Then a man should devote his energies to a wise administration of his surplus wealth, in which so many philanthropists fail. I dread the name of philanthropist, which often represents a man with lots of money and little sense."

MISS CLARA BARTON has just made public the fact that Evangeline Cisneros, the Cuban heroine, has an unknown sister who has been since her infancy the adopted daughter of the mayor of Sagua la Grande in Cuba, and is now about fifteen years old. Her story was told Miss Barton by the mayor, who explained that Señor Cisneros, the father of the girls, had been an active patriot who had fallen under the ban of the Spanish Government. The family had been dispersed, and this little girl—then a mere babe—had been adopted by the mayor and his wife, who were intimate friends of Señor and Madam Cisneros. "I hope I have not betrayed a trust," said Miss Barton, "but there was a little touch of romance in this—something so sweet and paternal in the relationship, and something altogether so interesting in the thought of this bright young girl reading and admiring the courage and successful exploits of her own sister without ever dreaming that she was anything to her, it seems really too good a point to keep dark. I trust that the good mayor will forgive me."

The Oldest Chair

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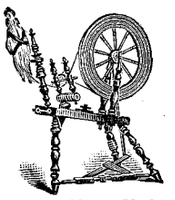

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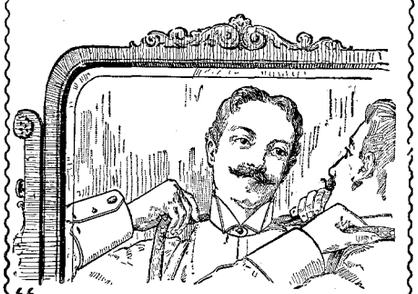

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Business Woman.—"You say she is a business woman. What business is she interested in?" "Oh, everybody's."—*Tid-Bits.*

A New Kind of Kleptomaniac.—"He's a kleptomaniac." "What form does his trouble take?" "He runs away with other men's wives."—*Town Topics.*

Her Ambition.—MRS. MANHATTAN: "You seem very proud of your daughters."

MRS. LAKESIDE: "Yes; they have all divorced so well."

Apprehensive.—"Don't you think applause is out of place in church?" "Decidedly. Just think if the preacher should interpret it as an encore."—*Brooklyn Life.*

This Rapid Age.—PERCY QUICK: "Sir, I love your daughter and want to marry her."

THE FATHER: "How long has this been going on, young man?"

PERCY QUICK: "Oh, as far back as early yesterday morning."—*Philadelphia North American.*

Those Car Windows.—"Why do they have those glass cases with the ax, hammer, crow-bar, etc., in on these cars," asked a traveler on the railroad going to New York. "Oh, those are put there to use in case any one wants a window open," replied the facetious man.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Amenities.—"Is it true," asked the funny individual from St. Louis, "that trains don't stop at Chicago unless they are flagged?" "Well, even if it is, it might be worse," replied the Chicago man. "I understand that they never stop at St. Louis because they can't find the place."—*Chicago News.*

The Appearance of It.—JAPLY: "I wouldn't mind getting drunk occasionally but for one thing."

YAPLY: "What is that?"

JAPLY: "It always gives me the courage to call on the very people that I don't want to have see me in that condition."—*San Francisco News-Letter.*

The Proper Term.—DE WITT: "Some one is murdering music on that piano in the next flat."

MRS. DE WITT:—"You're mistaken, my dear, it's that Jones family. They bought one of those new instruments that play tunes by electricity, and I think they are electrocuting the music."—*Cleveland Leader.*

At a Horseless Livery Stable.—MRS. FINNIGAN: "Bedad, yer hoosbind drisses as iv he wor a flure-walker or a banker! Phwere is he wurrkin'?"

MRS. FLANNIGAN: "Shure he's got an iligant job in a horseless livery-stable, fadin' air t' thim hobo-mobo troocks!"—*Puck.*

Ashamed to Mention it.—MRS. JACKSON: "Speakin' ob your husband, Mrs. Wimple, did he evah convey to you dat he done propose to me befo' he married you?"

MRS. WIMPLE: "Deed he didn't! He was so ashamed ob some ob de fings he did dat I nevah insisted upon a confession."—*Life.*

The Juvenile Philosopher.—"Tommy," said a father to his precocious five-year-old son and heir, "your mother tells me she gives you pennies to be good. Do you think that is right?" "Of course it is," replied Tommy; "you certainly don't want me to grow up and be good for nothing, do you?"—*Chicago News.*

As Good as Medicine.—MR. COURTNEY (flatteringly): "I had the blues awfully when I came here to-night, Miss Fisher, but they are all gone now. You are as good as medicine."

MISS FISHER'S LITTLE BROTHER: "Yes; father says she'll be a drug on the market if she doesn't catch on to some fellow soon."—*Tid-Bits.*

A Correction.—The nurse on duty in a certain London hospital was giving the little ones their last meal for the day. All save one were patiently waiting their turn to be served, the one in question being a little rosy-cheeked convalescent, who was calling lustily for her portion. "Aren't you just a little impatient, Dorothy?" inquired the kindly nurse, with just a little tinge of correction in her tone. "No, I'm not!" retorted Dorothy, promptly, "I'm a little she patient!"—*The Argonaut.*

The Worm Turned.—Mrs. Smith repeatedly reminded her husband that *she* owned the silver, that *she* owned the furniture, and so on, until poor Smith almost wished he had married a poor girl. The other night Mrs. Smith awoke to hear strange noises in the lower part of the house, and, vigorously punching her husband in the ribs, called:

"John, get up! There are burglars in the house."

"Eh?" inquired Mr. Smith sleepily.

"Burglars! Down-stairs!" howled Mrs. Smith.

"Burglars?" said Smith as he turned over "well, I don't own anything."—*Life.*

No Cause for Suicide.—MISS DREAMIER: "When you stood on the brink of Niagara and looked into the seething, surging, unfathomable depths below, did you not feel that you would like to jump in?"

MR. TOURIER.—"No, I hadn't received my hotel bill then."—*New York Weekly.*

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM...

DR. J. G. CONNOR, Ionia, Mich., writes:

DEAR SIRS:—An old friend of mine handed me a couple of small vials of your TARTARLITHINE some time ago and I tried it on myself, having suffered from rheumatism for several years. I assure you I was so pleased with its effects that I procured a full sized bottle, and since taking it I have been entirely free from rheumatism during the past year. I also observed that it is not surpassed by any other preparation as a PROMPT and EFFICIENT diuretic: besides it is pleasant to administer. Please send me a few bottles for use among my patients afflicted with Rheumatism.

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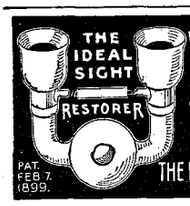

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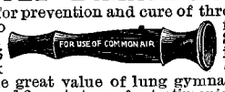

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Current Events.

Monday, May 29.

—President McKinley issues an order making **extensive changes in the civil-service** regulations.

—Admiral Walker submits the report of the **Nicaragua canal** commission to the President.

—The Spanish system of **courts in the Philippines** is revised under the sovereignty of the United States, with some prominent Filipinos as members of the supreme court.

—The hearing of the **Dreyfus revision** case begins before the full Court of Cassation in Paris.

Tuesday, May 30.

—Elisha Dyer is **inaugurated governor of Rhode Island** for the third term.

—Memorial Day honors are paid to the **American dead at Havana and Manila.**

—Major **Marchand arrives at Toulon.**

—**President Krueger,** of the Transvaal and Sir Alfred Milner, British commissioner, hold a conference.

—The Queen Regent of Spain appoints Marshal **Campos President of the Senate.**

Wednesday, May 31.

—**The report of General Otis,** covering all his operations in the Philippines, is made public.

—The Duke of Arcos, the **new Spanish Minister,** arrives at Washington.

—The **Bimetallic League of the Ohio Valley** opens its convention in Louisville.

—The **American proposal for arbitration** is submitted to the drafting committee of the Peace conference.

Thursday, June 1.

—General Otis informs the Secretary of War that **30,000 men are needed to control the Philippines.**

—The report of the commission on **affairs in Puerto Rico** is made public.

—The **American mediation scheme** is adopted by the subcommittee at the Peace conference.

—**Lieutenant Du Paty de Clam,** implicated as the instigator of some of the forgeries in the Dreyfus affair, is arrested in Paris and imprisoned.

Friday, June 2.

—Congressman A. J. Hopkins, of Illinois, **withdraws from the speakership contest** in favor of D. B. Henderson, of Iowa.

—**Ohio Republicans nominate** Judge George K. Nash for governor, and adopt a platform heartily supporting the Administration.

—**Gov. William H. Ellerbe of South Carolina** dies of consumption.

—The Cabinet decides that "there is **no present necessity for the enlistment of volunteers.**"

—In the Queen Regent's speech from the throne at the opening of the Spanish Cortes, it is announced that the Marianne, Caroline, and Palos **Islands have been ceded to Germany.**

—Count Esterhazy, now a fugitive in London, confesses that he was the **author of the Dreyfus bordereau;** he declares that he acted under orders from superior officers in the French army.

Saturday, June 3.

—**Diplomatic relations with Spain are resumed** with the reception of the new Spanish minister, the Duke of Arcos, by President McKinley.

—General Lawton begins a general **forward movement against the Filipinos** to the west of Manila.

—The French Court of Cassation gives its verdict ordering **a new court-martial for Dreyfus.**

—**Johann Strauss,** the musical composer, dies in Vienna.

—American and European financiers have completed the **conversion of the Mexican national debt.**

—It is reported that Howard Gould will **buy the Lakes of Killarney** in Ireland.

Sunday, June 4.

—A violent demonstration is made at the Paris races **against President Loubet.**

—A French cruiser has been ordered to Devil's Island **to transport Captain Dreyfus to France.**

—It is announced in Washington that a *modus vivendi* on the **Alaskan boundary question** is being arranged in London.

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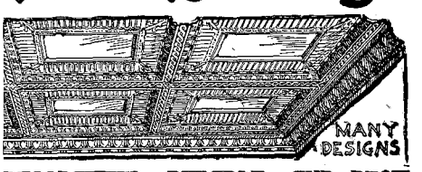

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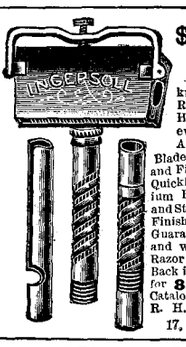

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CHESS.

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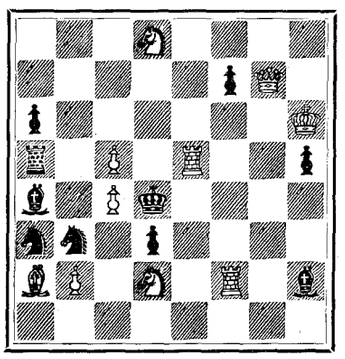
Problem 386.

BY L. A. KUIJERS, AMSTERDAM.

Black—Ten Pieces.



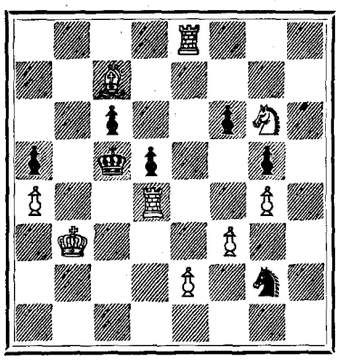
White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 387.

BY NIEFSEN, COPENHAGEN.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 380.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; J. H. M., St. Albans, Vt.; M. Stivers, Bluefields, W. Va.; Dr. H. H. Dwyer, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Dr. S. M. Weeks, Newport, N. S.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Pa.; J. Astrom, M. E., Pittsburg; F.B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; S. the S., Auburndale, Mass.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; C. Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; Prof. W. H. Kruse, Hastings College, Neb.; W. H. Dickinson, Reesmill, Ind.; L. Waterman, Tilton, N. H.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.

Comments: "A very fine problem"—M. W. H.; "Beautiful, but easy"—F. S. F.; "A tough 2-er, I opine"—L.A. L.M.; "Clear-cut, attractive, strong"—A K.; "A crafty key"—H. W. F.; "Splendid workmanship"—I. W. B.

Several solvers went astray with Q—Kt 5, answered by Kt—K 8, for Q—Q 3 is not mate, as Kt x Q.

No. 381.

1. B—Kt 2 / Kt—K 8
2. P—K 4 ch, K x Kt, must / B—R 3 !, K x Kt / ..... , B x Kt / ..... , Kt—Q 6 or B 7 / ..... , Any other
3. Q—Kt 5, mate / Q—K 4, mate / P—K 4, mate / Q—K R sq, mate / Kt—Q 7, mate

Other variations depend upon those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., C. R. O., F. S. F., L. A. L. M., F. M. M., M. M., C. P. D., A K., I. W. B., T. R. D., J. H. M., M. S., H. H. D., C. D. S., S. L. B., Tuskegee, Ala.; S. M. W., G. P.; J. J.; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Ia.; "Try again," Fairfield Centre, Ind.

Comments: "Key obvious, but otherwise very ingenious and sufficiently difficult"—M. W. H.; "An interesting problem"—C. R. O.; "Rather peculiar"—F. S. F.; "A fine trickster, indeed"—L. A. L. M.; "An elegant problem"—M. M.; "Magnum bonum"—A K.; "One of the easiest 3-movers I ever tried"—G. P.; "Clever, but superficial"—I. W. B.

A K. got 378 and 379, and J. M. H., New Orleans, was successful with 376 and 378.

The London International Tournament.

Fifteen of the greatest Chess-masters in the world met over the boards in St. Stephen's Hall, London, on Tuesday, May 30. The United States is represented by Pillsbury, Steinitz, and Showalter. England has a large delegation headed by the champion Blackburne. The other Englishmen are Bird, Mason, Lee, Teichmann, and Tinsley. Russia sent her greatest player, Tschigorin. Schlechter, the Drawing-master, is the Austrian champion; Maroczy of Budapest, the best of the Hungarians; Janowski has the honor of being champion of France; Cohn, of Berlin, and the great Lasker, champion at large. If Tarrasch were present the roll of masters would be complete. This contest is of very special interest to all Chess-students. With few exceptions these experts are exponents of modern Chess.

At the time of going to press the score stands:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	0	4	Pillsbury	3½	½
Blackburne	1½	1½	Schlechter	1	3
Cohn	2	2	Showalter	2½	½
Janowski	4	0	Steinitz	2	2
Lasker	2	2	Teichmann	2	2
Lee	½	2½	Tinsley	0	4
Maroczy	3½	½	Tschigorin	2½	1½
Mason	1	2			

Manhattan beats Franklin.

The annual match between the Manhattan Chess-club, of New York, and the Franklin Chess-club, of Philadelphia, was played on Decoration Day. The Manhattan team won by the score of 7½ to 6½.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

EIGHTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Petroff's Defense.

O.E.WIGGERS. Nashville, Tenn.	THE REV. A. TAYLOR. Fair Haven, Vt.
White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3
3 P—Q 4	P x P

O.E.WIGGERS.	THE REV. A. TAYLOR.
White.	*Black.*
4 P—Q 5	Kt—K 5
5 Q x P	P—K B 4
6 P x P *e.p.*	Q x P ?
7 Q x Kt ch	Resigns.

NINTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

THE REV. A. TAYLOR.	O. E. WIGGERS.
White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4
3 K P x P	P—K 5
4 P—Q 3	Kt—K B 3

THE REV. A. TAYLOR.	O.E.WIGGERS.
White.	*Black.*
5 P x P	Kt x P
6 Q—K 2	Q x P
7 Kt—Q 2	P—K B 4.
Resigns.	

The Rev. Mr. Taylor has withdrawn from the Finals.

An End-Game for Our Students.

The following position occurred in actual play between the Russian expert, A. S. Stepanow, and an amateur:

WHITE (A. S. S.): K on K Kt 2; Q on Q 3; Bs on Q B sq and Q B 2; Rs on K R sq and Q R sq; Ps on K 4, K B 2 and 3, K R 3, Q Kt 2, Q R 3.

BLACK: K on K Kt sq; Q on Q sq; B on Q 5; Kts on K R 4 and Q B 3; Rs on K B sq and Q R sq; Ps on K B 2, K Kt 2, K R 2, Q 3, Q B 2, Q Kt 2, Q R 2.

White, having the move, played (1) K R to Kt sq. Evidently, Black supposed that he now has an easy win, so he plays (1) B x Kt P. If (2) B x B, White loses his Q. If (2) R—Kt sq, then B x B, and White loses a piece. If (2) B moves, then B x R, and as White is already a piece behind, the loss of the exchange would be fatal. Well, White did play (2) B x B, and Black fixed his Kt on B 5 ch; White plays (3) K—R 2, and Black captures the Q with the Kt. White, then, mates in four moves. Can you see how he did it? This is worth studying, as it shows the force of what looks like a very inoffensive move (K R—Kt sq), and yet this is the key of the combination. Of course, Black was not forced to win the Q, but it was so tempting he couldn't help it.

A Recreation or a Study.

The Evening Post, New York, has an interesting article in answer to a correspondent who asks: "How much time may be taken with propriety for the consideration of a single move, and what is the standand for slow and fast play?" from which we clip the following:

"Frequently the position presents a multitude of complications, which require more than ordiuary deliberation. To see through them all or at least in part is one of the chief pleasures of Chess, yet many an amateur will cut short his ponderings lest he annoy his adversary by too long pauses or lay himself open to the reproach of 'sitting the latter out.' On the other hand, nothing is more trying than to be invited to an off-handed game, and to find out afterward that the opponent treats it as he would a match game.

"To avoid aggravations as above, to conform to the etiquette of the game without foregoing the pleasure which the forming and working out of combinations afford, and without degrading the game to an inane process of wood-shifting,—with one word, to find the *juste-milieu* is no easy matter. Much, if not all, depends upon the position; a simple one does not require much study. Opening moves should be made fast; to brood over first moves is unpardonable. . . .

"Staunton introduced the practise of slow game. In the old Westminster Club, if a game lasted three hours, it was matter of talk for a fortnight. In a match between Lewis and Deschapelles, all three games were played before dinner; also with Lewis and Cacheau's games on the same occasion. Some of Staunton's games lasted twelve and thirteen hours, and even then were adjourned. Murphy took his time for combinations, but, once having them formed, he played the subsequent moves with rapidity. Buckle, the historian, was very deliberate in his play. On one occasion, against Stanly, he occupied upward of an hour over a single move. When he did move Stanly said: 'Yes, I thought that the Knight would be the right move!' To which Buckle made the characteristic retort: 'You only thought so; I know it.'"

While we advocate deliberation, yet the great majority of persons play Chess for recreation. The professionals must make it a study; but the amateur, if he be a plodder, will change a recreation into a tiresome task, and what should be a pleasure becomes weariness.

The inventor of the time-limit for matches was Mr. Medley, a prominent player of the middle of the century. Before this, chess-matches were sometimes of portentous duration. Indeed, it was no uncommon thing for notes like these to be attached to games: "No move has been made for an hour and a quarter"; "Both players appear to be asleep." Mr. Medley stated that Harrwitz once took half an hour over his first move. From this abyss of gross stupidity, the time-limit has saved us.

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